

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Colombian gold
Geoffrey Matthews reports from Bogotá on the burgeoning drug traffic

Bessie Bunter rules
The girls' own heroine bounces back



Queen's flight
A special report on Birmingham's new airport that the Queen will open tomorrow

Roman road
Stuart Jones previews the European Cup Final in Rome

200,000 at Bonn strike rally

More than 200,000 striking metalworkers took part in a huge rally in Bonn to protest against lockouts in the engineering industry and to demonstrate their support for their union's campaign for a 35-hour working week.

Opposition gains in Egypt poll

Early returns in the Egyptian election suggest a substantial victory for the ruling National Democratic Party, together with increased representation for the opposition, which is expected to secure up to 100 seats in the expanded 458-seat Parliament.

Zia crackdown

A sudden spate of arrests and restrictions in Pakistan has spoiled the prospect of success for this week's conference of the opposition to President Zia's regime.

Budd record



Zola Budd won the 1,500 metres in 4 min 4.39 sec, a world junior record, in the United Kingdom championships at Cwmbran.

Trial limit call

The Commons select committee on home affairs is expected to urge strongly that the Government introduce a statutory time limit for bringing defendants to trial.

Merger doubt

The planned £1 billion merger between Hambro Life Assurance and Charterhouse J. Rothschild, the merchant bank, may not take place, according to a Hambro Life director.

Clark victory

Howard Clark won the PGA championship at Wentworth with a final round of 71 for an aggregate of 204, 12 under par.

Biggest win

The West Indians dismissed Glamorgan for just 88 runs to win by an innings and 226 runs, the biggest victory by any touring side over the county.

Leader page, 15

Letters: On the Gulf war, from Mr Miles Copeland, human embryos, from the Rev Dr N. M. de S. Cameron and others. Leading articles: Aid to underdeveloped countries; Penal policy. Features, pages 12-14: Liverpool cease-fire; the making of a Namibia settlement; a socialist speaks up for Tibet. Spectrum: the Venice Biennale. Fashion: blooming out. Computers, pages 19-21: Three touch screen monitors to be won; putting Blair in the picture; data professionals - not dead yet; buying micros over the counter. Notes: a four-page Special Report to mark the alliance's 35th anniversary, pages 7-10.

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Coal board aims at turning talks into all-out peace drive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The peace process in the pit strike is strongly under way today as the miners' "rolling stoppage" goes into its twelfth week. Finishing touches to an agenda for talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) were being agreed last night as the two sides prepared for top-level negotiations on the future of the industry.

Neither side is willing to endanger the prospects of a settlement by publicly disclosing any details of the forthcoming exchanges, but *The Times* understands that the coal board is determined that these preliminary contacts should be turned swiftly into an all-out attempt to end the dispute.

Miners leaders are more cautious. Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM, said last night: "We are obviously optimistic that we can make some progress, and would hope that the board will recognize that after 11 weeks of strike there is still a determination to preserve jobs and mining communities."

The union hoped that the coal board would recognize these pressures and indicate its intention to withdraw its initial closure programme involving 20 pits and 20,000 jobs. Mr Heathfield added:

"The coal board takes some comfort, however, from the fact

that the discussions due to begin tomorrow at a secret location will not be hampered by a union demand that negotiations cannot take place until the industry backs down from its closure programme."

It is unlikely that Mr Ian Macgregor, chairman of the board, will attend the talks. The NCB will be represented by Mr James Cowan, deputy chairman, and Mr Merrick Spanton, board member for personnel, together with Mr Ned Smith, director of industrial relations for the NCB and Mr Kevin Hunt, his deputy.

The NUM will field all three national officials: Mr Arthur Scargill, president, Mr Michael McAuley, vice-president, and Mr Heathfield, together with the union's head of industrial relations, Mr Mick Clapham and his chief executive, Mr Roger Windsor.

There is some divergence about the prospects for these discussions. The coal board wants a quick move into substantive discussions on the prospect for the industry, including a cutback in capacity of about four million tonnes a year, while the union has a reserve position in insisting that there can be no pit closures.

However, the sudden silence that has descended over the dispute indicates that both sides want to retreat from aggressive

public postures into a more realistic bargaining position. That was borne out yesterday by the disinclination of leading figures on both sides of the dispute to show their hand before tomorrow's crucial talks.

Extra police were being drafted in to the Orgreave coke plant in South Yorkshire last night after Mr Scargill appealed for a mass blockade of the works today (our Labour Reporter writes).

More than a thousand demonstrators answered Mr Scargill's call to the picket line yesterday on a day when no supplies were due to leave the plant, but today thousands more will join them when the twice daily "coke runs" resume. Miners' leaders are anxious to prevent the 5,000 tonnes of low sulphur coal reaching Scunthorpe steelworks where it is needed to prevent permanent damage to furnaces, according to the British Steel Corporation.

Meanwhile a sit-in at the National Coal Board's Scottish headquarters in Edinburgh by about 60 miners ended peacefully last night after 10 hours.

The men claimed that the board was withholding holiday pay to which they were entitled. But Mr Albert Wheeler, Scottish area director, told the demonstrators that no one would qualify for holiday pay unless he worked the week before his annual three week leave.



John Francombe in sparkling mood at Fontwell Park after breaking the all-time record for National Hunt winners (Photograph: Chris Cole. Report, page 28)

Arab hijackers died of blows by 'men on scene'

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

An Israeli commission of inquiry has found that one, and possibly two, young Palestinian bus hijackers captured alive by Israeli forces died from beatings by unnamed "men on scene" during their interrogation in a near by field.

The commission, headed by retired Major-General Meir Zorea, was appointed by Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, after press photographs showed two of the hijackers being led away from the bus alive shortly after it was stormed by security forces and the hostages rescued.

The commission's report has been classified "top secret" because of certain details but the minister's media adviser released some of the findings, which were cleared for publication.

The key passages said: "One of the terrorists died of a skull fracture as a result of a blow to the back of the head by a blunt instrument during the time between his removal from the bus, at the earliest, and his evacuation from the site, at the latest."

"The second terrorist died of a skull fracture as a result of a blow dealt to the back of the head by a blunt instrument during the time between the removal of the bus by the strike force and his evacuation from the site, at the latest."

The cause of death was established in the Forensic Medicine Institute here after the bodies were exhumed from their graves in the Gaza Strip by order of the commission of inquiry.

The incident occurred on April 12, when four young Arabs hijacked an Israeli civilian bus and forced the driver to proceed with the passengers to the Gaza Strip. When the security forces brought it to a

halt in Dir el-Ballah, the hijackers threatened to blow up the vehicle unless the Israelis released convicted Arab terrorists.

Two hijackers were shot and killed during the assault by the rescuers but Majdi Ahmad Ali Abu Jama and Subhi Shehade Hassan Abu Jama survived and dealt "severe blows to the head and body" by the Israelis.

The commission found that these blows had been "an operational necessity to prevent a possible threat to human life." The aim had been to stun the hijackers and prevent them from detonating a bomb on board the bus.

The dazed survivors were then taken off the bus and escorted by security forces to an adjacent field for a preliminary examination to check the possibility of the bomb having been booby-trapped or that additional terrorists might be present posing an immediate danger.

"During the stage following the removal from the bus," the report said, "the two terrorists were dealt severe blows by men on the scene."

Mr Arens in a radio interview said the commission questioned dozens of people, including eyewitnesses and men who admitted beating the prisoners, but had been unable to establish who had administered the fatal blow or blows.

The Defence Minister said those who beat prisoners in violation of the law will be investigated and put on trial if justified.

The minister's media adviser said the investigation would be continued by the military police, the Israeli police and the state attorney's office to determine whether there have been violations of the law.

Iran warns Gulf states: 'Stay out or take consequences'

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

With up to 60 oil tankers now moored near the southern entrance to the Gulf, 55 of them are at anchor off the United Arab Emirates, the military and verbal assaults of both Iraq and Iran yesterday threatened to strangle the Gulf sea-lanes more surely than any attempt to close the Strait of Hormuz.

While the Arabs turned to the Organization of Islamic Conference to seek a new ceasefire formula in the war - this time by proposing a force of "Islamic peacekeeping troops" along the Iraq-Iran frontier - the Iranian president again told the Gulf states to stay neutral in the conflict or suffer the consequences.

Addressing the Iranian Parliament, President Khamenei said that his country would not permit Iraq to close her oil routes. The Arab states should remain neutral, he said. "We did not want a crisis. But we will not tolerate bullying and unreasonable demands in the Persian Gulf under any circumstances."



Shipping authorities in Bahrain, Kuwait and Dubai said yesterday that oil traffic in the area was now at a minimum although the Kuwaitis insisted they were continuing to export their oil through the Gulf. The few tankers heading north-west up the sea-lanes stayed close to the southern shoreline.

Japan's decision to ban its ships from Kuwait and from the northern coast of Saudi Arabia is now having its effect on shipping companies which are being bombarded by the crews with requests for advice or further financial inducement to sail in the Gulf.

The Organization of Islamic Conference's (OIC) mediation committee, whose members include the leaders of Turkey, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia and the Palestine Liberation Organization, is to meet in Jeddah on June 9 to discuss the latest proposals for ending the war. The Malaysian Foreign Minister said yesterday that a disengagement of forces along the front lines would involve an Islamic "peace-keeping" force, although he gave no indication from which nations such an army would be withdrawn. Given the fact that the Iranians are still demanding the overthrow of President Saddam Hussein as the minimum price for peace, such ideas are likely to receive short shrift in Tehran.

Mr Yasser Arafat, the chairman, continued his own peregrinations around the Gulf yesterday, travelling on to Kuwait to discuss the plan for some form of disengagement force, in which no doubt he would welcome the participation of a PLO contingent.

Beirut cordon, page 6

Chaos faces tourists in ferry strike

By Our Labour Reporter

Thousands of holidaymakers face chaos from midnight tonight because of a 48-hour strike on British ferries.

At least 60 per cent of cross channel routes will be halted and the rest face disruption as seamen attempt to block the berths of foreign-owned vessels.

The strike has been called by the National Union of Seamen in protest at the Government's plan to sell the state-owned Sealink to private investors.

The union was yesterday confident of winning the "full support" of its 7,000 members in British-based companies. The action will affect Sealink, European Ferries - the operators of Townsend Thoresen - and P&O.

Sealink hopes some services will run tomorrow including Dover to Ostend, Dover to Dunkirk, and half the normal number of sailings from Harwich to the Hook of Holland, but there will be no Sealink services to Ireland or the Channel Islands.

Worst Spring holiday weather on record

Call for 'national wakes week' in June

By Tony Samstag

The Spring Holiday weekend, the coldest and wettest on record in many places, has prompted the English Tourist Board to call for a review of Bank Holiday policy and the possible abolition of individual days in favour of a national "wakes week" in June.

Nineteen of 28 resorts and tourist attractions surveyed had blamed the weather for a decline in business this year. Mr Michael Montagu, the board's chairman, said yesterday:

"The point of a review would be to lose eight days of holiday but to consider whether the nation would be better served by either an extra entitlement to be taken when people liked or perhaps best of all what I would describe as a 'national wakes week' in June, when the whole place can just

shut down and everyone can go off for a proper holiday."

Such a holiday would "cheer everyone up", he said, and would also increase the numbers of those who "would have a holiday in their own magical England during June when historical records show the weather to be at its kindest", instead of going abroad. School half term could easily be moved to the same week, he added.

Calls for a rationalization of Bank holidays have persisted since the late Seventies, when Whitson was made a movable spring Bank holiday and May Day was established as a maximum yesterday of about 11C. Conditions are expected to improve from today, with most places dry if cloudy.

The Automobile Association reported an early end to the holiday, as drivers started home well before midday yesterday. The London Weather Centre confirmed that London and

parts of the Southeast had suffered the coldest and wettest Spring Bank holiday since records began in 1941. The previous wettest in London was 1981, when 24mm of rain fell during the three days; by yesterday the total was well over 30mm and the rain continued well into the afternoon. Final figures will not be available until later today.

The previous coldest temperature for the three days, 13.5C (56F), was recorded in 1981. This year's temperatures were 10.0C (50F) on Saturday, 9C (48F) on Sunday and a maximum yesterday of about 11C. Conditions are expected to improve from today, with most places dry if cloudy.

The Automobile Association reported an early end to the holiday, as drivers started home well before midday yesterday. The London Weather Centre confirmed that London and

throughout the weekend, as many people decided to stay home.

There were exceptions, however, in what one weatherman described as "topsy-turvy" conditions. Traditional wet spots such as Scotland and Northern Ireland were sunny, albeit cool. North Wales experienced some traffic jams when the weather improved slightly and an uncharacteristically bright Lake District reported brisk holiday business.

The Inner Hebrides, with 14½ hours of sunshine on Saturday and Sunday, was the sunniest place in Britain.

There were relatively few accidents, although three people died when a motorcycle and Range Rover collided on a contrailow system on the M1 in Derbyshire yesterday.

Eric Morecambe, one of the family to millions

By Hugh Clayton

Eric Morecambe died of a heart attack yesterday, only hours after telling a theatre audience how grateful he was for a new lease of life. He also said that he had decided to ease the punishing workload which had threatened his health before.

Eric, 58, his comedy double act partner for 40 years, said: "He wanted to get off the treadmill. I think one difference between us was that I can relax more than he could. Last year he was talking about taking it easy because he was finding it stressful."

"We have lost a great comedian. Everywhere I went people, from royalty to the poorest, always said they felt Eric was one of the family. He was a natural comedian, and I am very, very proud to have been his partner. Through the

years people will realize how great he was. "I was very much a prop in his performance. I tried very hard to project him and get the jokes over and play the straight man. I was well aware that I was not a funny man," Mr Wise said.

Mr Morecambe's daughter, Gail, said: "Dad had made every effort to look after himself, and had vowed to take it easier. He told me he planned to enjoy all the things he worked for and spend more time with his family. We have been cheated."

Mr Morecambe, who was born John Eric Bartholomew, died a fortnight after his 58th birthday. He had been haunted by heart disease for several years and had had open-heart surgery.

His final performance at the Regent Theatre, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, on Sunday

night was one of the very few in which he had performed alone since he and Mr Wise began to work together.

Mr Wise, six months older than Mr Morecambe, explained yesterday that Stan Stennett, the actor owner of the



Eric Wise yesterday: 'We have lost a great comedian'

theatre, had asked the pair to give separate performances.

Mr Stennett, also aged 58, plays a garage mechanic in the television series *Crossroads* and runs the theatre with his sons. "We were hoping to put the theatre on the map, and several of my old show business friends had agreed to put in special appearances," he said.

Mr Morecambe then answered questions about his career from the capacity audience of more than 300 which included his wife, Joan.

Dr Andrew Crowther, mayor of Tewkesbury, was also in the theatre. "He was absolutely tearing over the stage and having a fantastic time," he said. "It was in the real tradition of the Eric Morecambe one knows from television."

Dr Crowther travelled with Mr Morecambe by ambulance to Cheltenham general hospital

10 miles away, where the comedian died about four hours later with his wife at the bedside.

Mr Morecambe changed his surname to that of the Lancashire town where he was brought up after his mother, Mrs Sadie Bartholomew, had said that the family name was so long that it would have to appear in small print on theatre bills. It was she who encouraged him to work with Mr Wise after both had appeared in separate acts on the same variety tour during the Second World War.

"When I went into the merchant navy, Eric went down the mines," Mr Wise said yesterday. "He was discharged from the mines with a weak heart."

Obituary, page 16
Tributes and photographs, back page

For those who want more than just decaffeinated coffee. The taste of Gold Blend, too.



Two people in five think racial prejudice will increase, survey shows

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Two people in five believe that social prejudice will increase during the 1980s. Younger people, aged between 18 and 34, are less likely to express prejudice than older generation but are markedly pessimistic about the growth of discrimination against blacks and Asians.

About 35 per cent openly admit being racially prejudiced. These are some of the findings of a survey of social attitudes published today. The survey, carried out last year just before the general election, shows deep veins of pessimism and conservatism in modern Britain.

About 56 per cent of the sample (with 56 per cent of the sample fearing new race riots during the coming decade) people fear the growth of crime and terrorism. Fifty per cent think that the police will soon find it impossible to protect people's safety on the streets.

More than half the country thinks that industrial performance will either stay the same, or decline further, nearly 70 per cent of those questioned last year expected unemployment to increase.

The survey was carried out by Social and Community Planning Research and paid for by the Nuffield Foundations and the Economic and Social Research Council. It will be repeated during the next few years to monitor changes in the public mood.

The results will give considerable satisfaction to the Conservatives, because on issues such as the unions and the welfare state the public appears to back the Government.

Not only do 59 per cent think that trade unions have "too much influence", half of existing union members think the unions are too powerful. Only a few people - 5 per cent - believe that the unions have too little influence.

Asked which institutions are well run, the public praises the

EFFICIENCY OF INSTITUTIONS	
Well run	Badly run
Banks	85
Police	72
Commercial TV and radio	69
SBC	67
Press	49
NHS	49
Industry	40
Civil Service	40
Councils	33
Trade unions	27
Nationalised industries	20

1st or 2nd priority for extra public spending

	%
Health	63
Education	50
Help for industry	29
Housing	20
Social security benefits	8
Police	8
Roads	5
Public transport	3
Overseas aid	1

population thinks that council estates are generally unpleasant places to live.

More people agree (35 per cent versus 31 per cent) with the proposition that the welfare state discourages people from helping each other.

Perhaps it will please Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to know that only 10 per cent think that smaller classes a priority for secondary schools

when 19 per cent want stricter discipline and 27 per cent more emphasis on training and job preparation.

The Government does not have it all its own way, however. There is a current of hostility to the siting of United States missiles in Britain, combined with strong support for Britain's own nuclear weapons. While men in all age groups are evenly divided on the US nuclear presence, young and middle-aged women are divided two to one against.

The law-abidingness of the British comes into question as a result of the survey question about what to do in the face of an "unjust or harmful law". A similar question in 1980 showed 23 per cent taking collective action; now 77 per cent say that they would.

On such issues as pornography and abortion there is significant public support for the liberal view. Nearly half the sample would allow abortion because a couple could not afford more children.

A majority of the public would allow pornographic films and books to be sold, albeit in special adult shops. However, 53 per cent would ban homosexuals from teaching in schools; 42 per cent say that it is unacceptable for a homosexual to hold a responsible public position.

The survey notes that when asked about men and women sharing a household, the respondents showed considerably more egalitarian in attitude than the married. Young people are, perhaps surprisingly, not much different in attitude from the population at large.

The survey confirms that the British take a rather punitive view of paying social benefits to the poor and the unemployed, unless they are pensioners. *British Social Attitudes: the 1984 Report*, edited by Roger Jowell and Colin Aitken, Gower, £18.50 hardback, £9.95 paperback.

Spare seats go cheaply on charter flights

By Robin Young

Villa owners and self-caterers are the principal beneficiaries of a price war among holiday tour operators who are offering spare seats on charter flights to Mediterranean resorts at heavily discounted prices.

The tour companies insist that they are not having a bad season and that brochure prices for package holidays will be maintained. All the principal companies, however, are making bargain air fare offers. Thomson is promoting £56 returns to Ibiza, Global £89 to Agadir, Olympic £79 to Mykonos and Monarch £79 to Corfu.

British Airways started the price cuts with a decision to offload 18,000 seats into a cheap flight programme sold through Thomas Cook's tour programme.

Now Jetsave, a recently acquired subsidiary of the rival British Caledonian airline, is offering spare seats on all its charters to 11 airports in the Mediterranean and the Canaries at a flat rate of £49 for bookings made within seven days of departure.

"The availability varies considerably," a spokesman for Jetsave said yesterday. "We have about 100 seats for the coming week, mostly from Gatwick, but with some also from Manchester and Luton. We are not disappointed with bookings, but when seats remain unsold at this late stage it is obvious they are not going to sell unless you do something drastic. We felt that a flat rate clearance price would simplify things both for us and for customers."

Travel agents report that the market is sluggish and that it seems unlikely that tour operators can fill their targets for foreign holiday sales this year. Business is said to be particularly poor from areas affected by the miners' strike. "The operators are stuck with many more empty seats than they can hope to sell without slashing the prices," one leading agency said.



Taking a lead: Nena Musker, from Kensington, London, with her Chihuahuas, Ross, Wolf and Psalm, who joined 200 owners for a sponsored walk in Hyde Park yesterday in aid of Dogs for The Deaf and other canine charities. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Car sales in Europe expected to fall

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Europe's booming car markets will fall this year, according to a survey published yesterday, but buoyant British sales will be maintained by the present hard-fought discount war.

The survey, from Data Resources International, predicts that total new car sales in Western Europe will fall from last year's 10.47 million to 10.44 million this year and rise to only 11.61 million in 1990. As the initial, post-concessionary recovery phase slows, the survey says, the level of competition in Europe will intensify.

In the British market a "head-on conflict" between underlying economic performance and the marketing largesse of the main car manufacturers is seen as creating a high degree of uncertainty.

"Economic gravity dictates a fall back from the record market volume of 1983 (1.79 million cars sold) which car industry marketers are doing their best to thwart with a crescendo of incentives."

The chief catalyst, the survey says, is the new BL Montego, launched into the highly competitive upper medium size fleet sector of the market, "but this will be followed not only by a highly attractive replacement for the Acclaim but also by a new Vauxhall Astra".

Man impaled in car by pole

Mr Cyril Terry, a factory foreman, of Chadwell St Mary, Essex, was recovering in hospital yesterday after he was impaled in the back seat of a car by a 10-foot scaffolding pole.

The car crashed into the pole used as a make shift gate barrier at the brickworks where Mr Terry, aged 49, works, at Linford, near Grays, Essex. The pole which was in an open position smashed through the windshield.

Proposals for claims against solicitors

From Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Proposals for a small-claims arbitration service to handle complaints against solicitors and award compensation is being discussed between the Law Society and the Institute of Arbitrators.

Under the scheme, clients could be compensated for bad professional work ranging from

carelessness under pressure to deliberate disregard of obligations after repeated warnings.

At present, the only way a client can obtain compensation for loss suffered through a solicitor's professional negligence is by suing in the courts.

The Law Society deals only with the more serious com-

plaints about professional misconduct but even then it has no power to award a client compensation. The idea of a small-claims arbitration service was first put forward in April by the society's Professional Development Committee which said recent events highlighted the need

Challenge to basis of the divorce Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to be challenged to withdraw its controversial Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill when it comes before the Commons for its report stage within the next two weeks.

The challenge will come from Ms Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, because of research findings published today which, she says, throw the basis of the Bill into doubt.

She says that her research shows that the Bill fails to help the people it is designed to help: former husbands who could face lifelong maintenance payments to wives.

She says: "The Bill is aimed

at stopping the meal ticket for life where there is a divorce after a short marriage and no children. Not one of the hundred supporters of the Bill involved in this research project anywhere near fitted that description."

Instead, the survey shows that most of the husbands wanting a clean break had children from long-standing marriages. In the survey of more than 100 former husbands, all supporters of the Bill, three quarters of marriages had lasted more than 15 years, and more than half for more than 20 years. Two thirds had two or more children.



Protective arm: A girl feeling the cold during a re-enactment of the 1643 Battle of Seacroft Moor in Roundhay Park, Leeds, yesterday.

Import rules mean 10 pups die

A veterinary surgeon destroyed 10 Yorkshire Terrier puppies at Dover after their owner became ensnared in import regulations.

M Lionel Maigret, aged 45, a postman who lives near Calais, made arrangements to visit England to buy the pups for £700.

He took the pups through Dover but customs officers in Calais explained that he could bring only three into France because he was not a professional dog importer.

So he returned to Dover to make new arrangements. There British customs asked him for his dog import licence, an anti-rabies requirement, but M Maigret did not have one.

He was told the dogs would have to go into quarantine at a cost of £4,000 or be destroyed. He was forced to choose the second course.

M Maigret appeared before magistrates at Dover yesterday. He was given a conditional discharge for breaking anti-rabies regulations and ordered to pay £45 costs.

Swan lovers take school to court

Radley College, the public school near Abingdon, Oxfordshire, is to face a private prosecution by swan rescuers after two swans, four cygnets, and a nestful of eggs were left stranded in mud when a lake in the school grounds was drained.

Mr Len Baker, who runs Swan Rescue Services, says that the school is breaking the law. The warden of the college, Mr Dennis Silk, said considerable care had been taken to ensure the swans were not harmed.

Fisherman finds court papers

Eighty pages of official documents detailing almost 500 court cases have been found by a man on a fishing trip at Lindores Loch, near Newburgh, Fife. "They were just lying in the grass," said the man, who did not wish to be named.

The papers which relate to cases dealt with at magistrates' courts on Merseyside in 1980 and 1982 are with Fife police.

Home-owners rush to beat VAT date

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Builders have been inundated with orders for house alteration work as home owners attempt to beat the Government's value-added tax deadline on June 1, the Building Employers' Confederation said yesterday.

From June 1 building extensions and alterations will be charged 15 per cent VAT; repairs and maintenance are already subject to the tax. However, since the Budget announcement of the increased charges the Government has relented in the case of listed buildings, which will remain exempt.

The confederation said that

its members were trying to juggle work to help people to beat the deadline, in many cases putting off repair and maintenance work to fit in.

Pressure from the confederation and other bodies to allow work agreed, but not paid for, by June 1 to avoid VAT failed to impress the Government.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Treasury, argued that the two and a half months' notice of the June 1 deadline gave an opportunity for people to avoid the extra payment by having the work done.

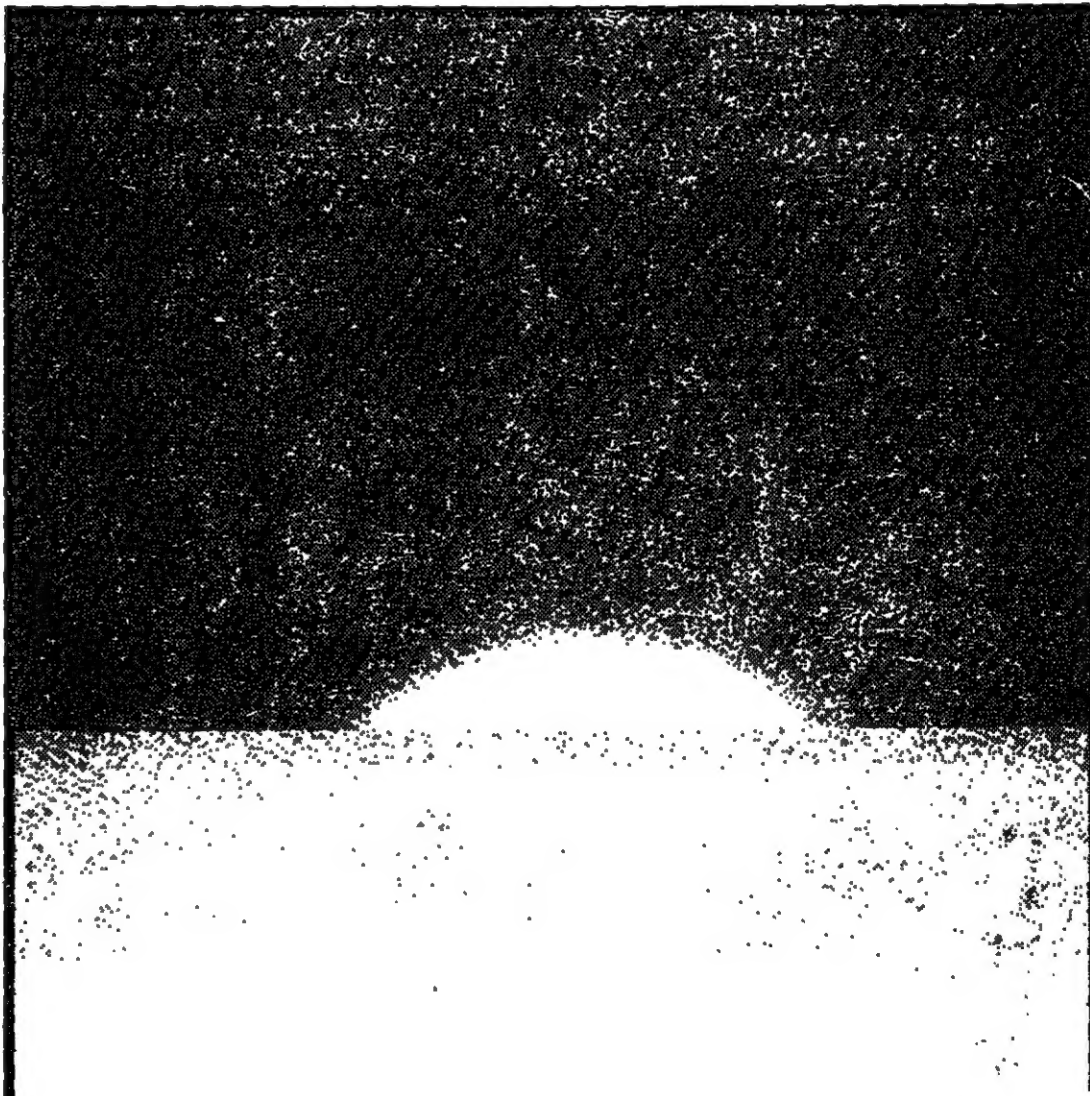
If work is paid for before the deadline VAT can be avoided, but that involves a risk, and Mr

Mike Millwood, president of the confederation, said that householders using that method to beat the deadline should proceed with care.

He said: "Prepayment for the work is an acceptable means of avoiding the increase in cost provided you know you are dealing with a bona fide builder. But do not be panicked into handing money over to a fly-by-night 'cowboy' operator. You may never see him or your money again."

The confederation is also concerned for those people involved in large projects, who will be reluctant to pay in advance.

AIR FRANCE TO THE FAR EAST: THE BETTER ALTERNATIVE.

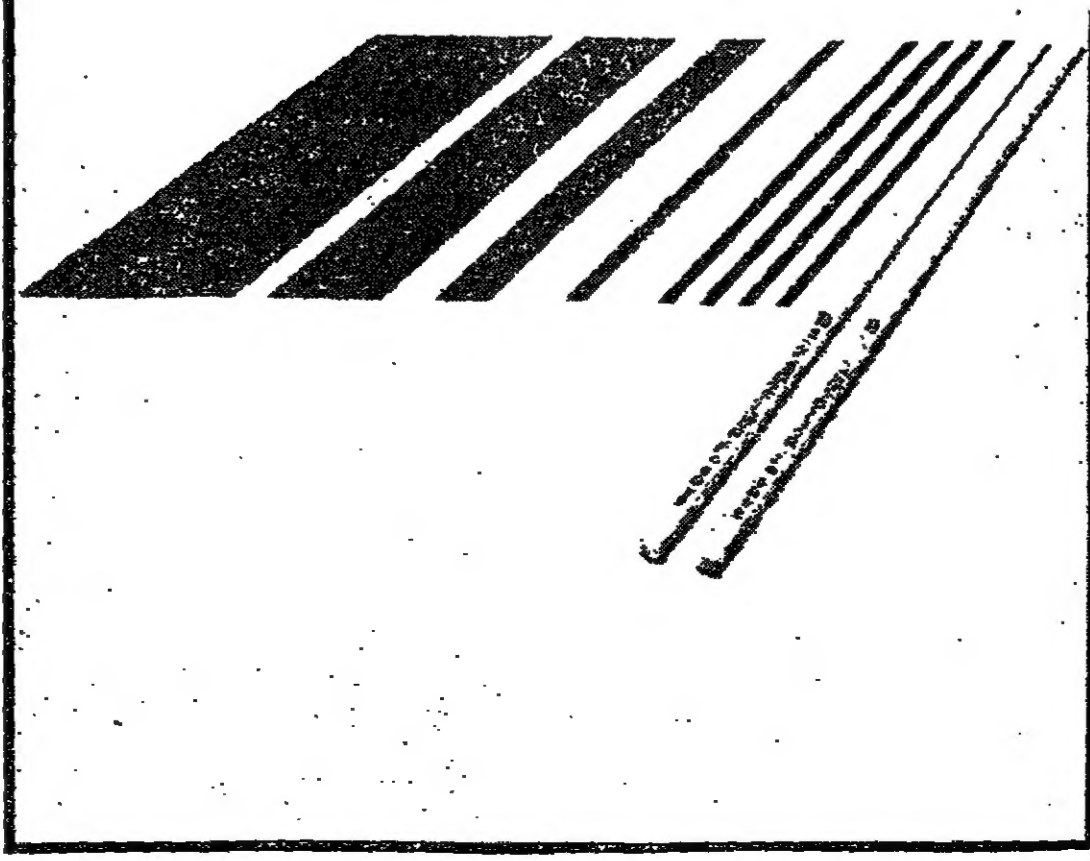


Air France serves eleven destinations in the Far East. In fact we fly 6 days a week to Japan and we're the only European carrier to Seoul. Experience the flavour and style of France as soon as you settle into your seat. In Air France Première and Le Club we even treat you to a glass of champagne before take-off.

From London and Manchester to Paris, Charles de Gaulle Terminal 2 - a terminal designed for quick transit and built exclusively for Air France passengers. Then on to the Far East in the comfort of an Air France Boeing 747.

Experience French style to the Far East. Air France. We go a long way to make you feel relaxed.

AIR FRANCE
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



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Britain's historic buildings: 2



Crowd pullers: Belton House, in Lincolnshire, Corfe Castle in Dorset and Lutyns' Castle Drogo in Devon.

National Trust exudes confidence

Since the beginning of this year the National Trust has, in the words of an official, been "riding the crest of a wave", one that shows no signs of breaking.

In the four months to May the number of visitors to the properties for which it charges admission, predominantly historic houses, castles and gardens, totalled nearly a million, a third more than in the corresponding period of 1983.

The fine weather during the Easter holiday clearly helped to boost the figures, but that is only part of the story.

The trust is exuding long-term confidence, its morale boosted by the acquisition of such notable properties as Corfe Castle, Fountains Abbey, Canons Ashby, Belton House and Calke Abbey, and by the large sums which a not notably indulgent Government was prepared to make available for the last two in particular.

There is a feeling that it no longer has to rely primarily on public sympathy and on its reputation as a "good thing" which the nation would be poorer without.

It believes it is leading the field in marketing and publicity, and in things such as providing special facilities for the handicapped, and is delighted that several of its restaurants are in

In the second of three articles on the historic houses "business", JOHN YOUNG looks at the work of the National Trust.

the Good Food Guide, something which no privately owned historic house has yet achieved.

But it knows very well that its abiding strength and support, in good times as well as bad, lies in its massive membership, now approaching 1,200,000.

Private properties can be badly affected by economic recession and by changes in public taste, it points out. However, the trust has its bedrock of faithful support which is always there.

In spite of the esteem in which it is held, the trust is sensitive to criticisms that the houses it owns are often lifeless museum pieces, devoid of the

VISITS TO NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES

1983	700,000
1984	1,000,000
1985	2,300,000
1986	3,100,000
1987	4,588,000
1988	4,980,000
1989	6,095,000
1990	6,245,000
1991	6,602,000
1992	6,230,000
1993	6,655,000
1994	7,044,120

character that only a resident family can impart.

It tends to retaliate with veiled suggestions that private owners go in for too many gimmicks and that, while it is happy to see events such as games, fairs and fetes, which it regards as proper and natural events in the grounds of a country house, it frowns on pop festivals and draws the line at safari parks.

Like private owners, however, it has been obliged to take note of a distinct broadening in visitors' interests. Enthusiasm for medieval and classical buildings remains as strong as ever, but there is a new admiration for Victorian and Edwardian houses.

Lutyns' Castle Drogo, in Devon, is among the trust's most popular properties, and last year attracted more than 70,000 visitors.

"People don't just want to see the state rooms alone," Mr Warren Davis, the trust's press secretary, points out. "They are just as interested in seeing below stairs."

Gardens have in many cases become a bigger attraction than

the houses they surround. Home farms, stables and workshops are all big draws.

Whether the trust will continue to accumulate an ever larger slice of the nation's heritage is another matter.

Most people would probably be happy for it to do so, but the cost of maintaining many of the properties which it accepted without endowments in the postwar years have made it reluctant to accept any buildings, as opposed to land, without assurances of financial support.

The millions of pounds which it insisted were essential to ensure the future of Belton and Calke caused Mr Brian Lang, secretary of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, to remark that the trust was "an expensive way out".

What he meant was that it is invariably cheaper to find some way of keeping a house in family ownership.

Tax concessions for private owners are bound to be politically contentious, and may be only a short-term palliative.

The trust points out, it may be only a generation or two before there are renewed difficulties, whereas, once safely in its care, any house is secure for the future.

Tomorrow: A new quoquo.

Kim turns on a big show for Warsaw

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, or Great Leader and Beloved Teacher as he prefers to be known, has arrived in Poland on the latest stage of his Soviet block tour aimed at drumming up economic support before the Comecon summit and reassuring the comrades that he is not casting himself into the sticky embrace of Peking.

In Warsaw he is the talk of the town, if only because his motorcade (bullet-proof Zil limousines, a legion of bodyguards, an ambulance with facilities for emergency operations) have paralysed the traffic since Sunday. The Poles have grown accustomed to a procession of formidable visitors - Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, Herr Franz Joseph Straus, Elton John and Mrs Julia Morely, to name only four - in the long march to respectability, but none as exotic as President Kim.

He arrived in a train driven, according to an informed Pole by the Korean Minister of Transport and was accompanied by more than 220 aides, ministers and politburo members. His special carriage apparently contains a bedroom, a salon for receiving guests such as the Foreign Minister, Mr Stefan Olszowski, who jumped on board when the train crossed the Soviet border, and a study.

Warsaw's central railway station has been cleared of pickpockets and scrubbed clean. Korean banners ("Long Live Polish-Korean Friendship") have been hung throughout the city and for his arrival the local North Korean community had been rounded up to shout hosannas. "Woo, Woo" they cried like a Beatles fan club, while the Polish welcoming crowd, detailed from factories in the Warsaw suburbs, stood around glumly, watching their Sunday morning ebb away.

It has been difficult to recognize the President because the photographs of him in the official press were taken in 1956 on his last major East European tour. Then he looked tough and jowly with sleeked back black hair. Now, thickly bespectacled, his Mao-suit well padded, the Great Leader and Beloved Teacher looks like the owl of the remove.

The talks in the Soviet Union were said by both sides to be successful. That is, Moscow seems to have made fresh economic pledges to Pyongyang while North Korea has committed itself to boycotting the Olympics and has voiced loud criticism of Reagan Administration policies. North Korea is still heavily indebted to the West, specifically Japan.

Indian riot death toll reaches 228

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

The stabbing yesterday of three more people brought the death toll in the latest Hindu-Muslim riot in the state of Maharashtra, to 228 over the past 12 days.

The police did not identify the three as Hindus or Muslims, but said that the situation was returning to normal despite tension and minor incidents of arson.

The state's Chief Minister, Mr Vasantrao Patil, said that troops would withdraw in phases from Bhiwandi since the town had been free from violence for the past few days.

The biggest problem now facing the Government is the rehabilitation of the 60,000 people rendered homeless, most of whom are Muslims.

About 6,500 have now been arrested and some Bombay newspapers printed pictures to show that because of lack of space in jail, many of the arrested have been crowded into the compounds of police stations.

Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the estranged daughter-in-law of the Prime Minister Mr Indira Gandhi, said after touring the riot-affected areas that ruling political parties use riots before the elections to get votes.

The interview with Mr James Nyaro was screened on ABC current affairs programme 4 Corners on Saturday. Yesterday, Mr Nyaro said that the work permit of Mr Sean Dorney, ABC's Port Moresby correspondent, when it comes up for renewal in September, as a result of the screening of an interview with an Irian Jaya rebel leader.

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Velasquez gets an English facelift



Glory rediscovered: Mr. Brealey and "Las Meninas".

Zia moves against opposition

Arrests ruin outlook for conference

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

A sudden flurry of arrests and action in recently reinforcing a strict prohibition on political news.

No one is quite sure what the new clampdown portends. It seems unlikely, as some people suggest, that it is preliminary to an announcement of carefully controlled elections. President Zia is unlikely to call for the holy month of Ramadan to start before long, and the President wants only a short time between the announcement of elections and the actual polling.

When elections are announced as promised by General Zia, the opposition parties will be galvanized into action again. It is extremely likely that the MRD will call for a boycott of the polls to deprive the resulting assemblies of democratic legitimacy.

Sardar Mazar, speaking in his modern baronial-style home in Karachi, has been out of prison himself for only a few months. He is aware that the movement may not be able to prevent the elections taking place any more than they were able to prevent the downing of General Zia last year.

He is a feudal landlord, chief of the Baluch Mazar tribe, and a cultured, intelligent and articulate leader. He regards last year's agitation as having been successful.

"Prior to the movement being launched," he said, "the Government was able to say that opposition to the regime was just a bunch of disgruntled politicians. It is not an easy task for an unarmed population to regime but against a military regime, but at least this point has been made: we have shown that Zia-ul-Haq is not a benevolent dictator looking after a contented population."

Another feudal landlord, this time, however, part of a religious rather than a secular aristocracy, is Makhdoom Amin Fahim, the eldest son of the Pir of Hala, and is presently acting president of the People's Party in Sind. The People's Party, which was the party of the executed Prime Minister Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, has its leadership still largely in jail or in exile.

Makhdoom Amin expects that he too will be prevented from travelling to Peshawar this week. "We believe that non-party elections such as the regime is suggesting are selections. And we do not think that we should be party to it," he said.

It is an incredibly discoloured, I have had to remove the oxidized varnishes. Black sooty pollution on top due to the Prado's nearness to Madrid busy streets did not help," Mr Brealey told me, standing before the newly resplendent canvas dating from 1656, which shows the Infanta Margarita Teresa with her ladies in waiting. At a long table nearby were all Mr Brealey's cleaning materials for critics to examine.

As Spanish art critics came to have a peep, Mr Brealey, obviously relieved, admitted: "They're praising me now as if I had painted it."

There are 4.8 million Filipino families at this "lowest level of absolute poverty". These families are unable to meet the minimum daily nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, which cost a total of 44 pesos (£2.2), the equivalent of the basic daily wage.

Seventy per cent of Filipino families (6.6 million households) lived below the "total poverty threshold", with incomes insufficient to meet their needs for clothing and shelter.

Restorer rides out the storm

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Mr John Brealey, an English restorer, is these days working in the Prado, cleaning one of Velasquez's greatest paintings, "Las Meninas", having successfully ridden out a storm of protest from his disgruntled Spanish colleagues.

The Spanish restorers have been bitterly offended that Señor Alfonso Perez Sanchez, director of the Madrid art gallery, did not call in one of them but quietly chose Mr Brealey, who for the past nine years has headed the department of painting conservation at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

For many years critics and art lovers have been telling the Prado that the Velasquez paintings, victims of big city pollution as well as of the march of time, must be cleaned.

When Mr Brealey arrived in Madrid, he stepped into a hornet's nest. The Spanish restorers feel they have been neglected for far too long by a hard-up state, both materially, and professionally.

Mr Brealey, who spent several years cleaning and restoring Mantegna's "Triumph of Caesar" in the royal Collection at Hampton Court before going to New York, said: "It has been a tremendous hubbub because I am a foreigner."

One morning last week a group of Spanish fine art professors and their pupils charged angrily into the Prado, demanding to see the "sacred" for themselves. They gasped when they discovered the painting in its newly revealed colours.

"The first thing you learn as a schoolboy about Spain is the tremendous national pride," Mr Brealey said. "They cannot afford to say my work is all right. They would be congratulating the director on his sense in not asking them."

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Officer on stabbing charge

An officer, in the Jamaican defence force appeared in court at Exmouth, Devon, yesterday, charged in connection with a stabbing in the officers' mess of the Royal Marines Commando training centre at Lympstone.

Second-Lieutenant Karl-Gunnar Charles-Harris, aged 20, who is on a Commonwealth forces officer training scheme at the centre, is accused of wounding Second-Lieutenant Andrew Quinlan, Royal Marines, with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, on Friday night.

Charles-Harris, who is understood to have triple nationality, Swedish, Trinidadian and Jamaican, was remanded in custody for eight days.

£3,000 dog stolen

A three-year-old greyhound, "Left Jazz", valued at £3,000, was stolen from a house in New Malden, Surrey, on Sunday night.

Legion anger over Cenotaph 'politics'

From Our Correspondent, Llandudno

Former Servicemen warned politicians yesterday that they are not prepared to tolerate any attempt to make political capital out of the annual ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Last year's dispute about which party leaders should attend was in the minds of delegates at the annual conference of the Royal British Legion at Llandudno when they approved a resolution to tell the Government that they deplored the "controversy that is becoming associated with the national act of remembrance".

A former "desert rat", Mr Mark Williams, aged 64, of Gorseinon, Swansea, reminded delegates that when the enemy was "throwing the Krupps steelworks at you you didn't ask the bloke next to you are you Liberal or Labour?"

He suggested that, instead of party leaders, politicians should all be represented at the Cenotaph by the Speaker of the House of Commons. "Then we could stand back and have a

proper respect for our mates", he said. "Please don't let it happen again."

Afterwards, Mr Williams, a retired civil servant, said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had been wrong to refuse Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, the privilege of laying a wreath and standing at the ceremony.

"We were sickened and disgusted by what happened last year," he said. "As the leader of a major party of the opposition, Dr Owen should have been there."

Earlier, delegates criticized the use of war memorials by what were described as "vociferous anti-nuclear organizations".

Mr Eric Harvey, the legion's county secretary for Devon, said that war memorials were to commemorate the country's dead and should not be used for any other purpose.

A resolution was approved deprecating the laying of wreaths on any British war memorial other than in memory of British or Allied dead.

Rule change to beat hunt 'moles'

By Hugh Clayton

The League Against Cruel Sports has tightened its rules to prevent infiltration by its opponents. Mr Richard Course, executive director of the league, said that the change was aimed at opponents such as Mr Michael O'Reilly, who posed as a league supporter while supplying information about the league's activities to the hunting community.

Mr O'Reilly's work as a "counter-mole" was disclosed in *The Times* in March. After many years as a hunt saboteur he became a hunt supporter while continuing to pose as an opponent.

Mr Course said that Mr O'Reilly almost won a seat on the executive committee of the league, the largest anti-hunting organization in Britain.

The rules will now require candidates for posts on the committee, their nominators and the supporters of their nominations to have been league members for at least three years.

Whitehall brief

Establishment tactics in pursuit of freedom

By Peter Hennessy

As a scene from Establishment life it had everything. Last week Sir Douglas Wass, former joint head of the Home Civil Service, was giving lunch in the Reform Club to his new friend Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information.

As the tall, donnish Sir Douglas and the diminutive bustling Mr Wilson rise from their table they spy Sir Peter Middleton, Sir Douglas's successor as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. Polite words are exchanged.

They proceed upstairs to the balcony for coffee where they are hailed by Lord Marsh, the famous Labour Cabinet minister, always good for an irreverent quip about the British Establishment.

"My God! There's a redoubtable pair of campaigners!" Lord Marsh cried. A witness savouring the scene said afterwards: "It's difficult to know who was more disconcerted, Des or Douglas."

It has been a good fortnight for Mr Wilson. He has seen on the First Division Association, the top Civil Service union, which affiliated to his campaign earlier this month.

Whitehall-watchers do not quite know what to make of all this.

Wilson-watchers reckon Des might rue his discreet dinners with the former Permanent Secretary, that they will smother him in an Establishment embrace and make him - the champion of the homeless and the purger of lead-filled air - a respectable, gilded figure.

Mr Wilson dismisses such speculation. He sees the defenders of indiscriminate administrative secrecy as now confined to "the Prime Minis-

Journalists banned over interview with rebel

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The Papua New Guinea Government has banned Australian Broadcasting Corporation journalists from the country and will revoke the work permit of Mr Sean Dorney, ABC's Port Moresby correspondent, when it comes up for renewal in September, as a result of the screening of an interview with an Irian Jaya rebel leader.

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40 million Filipinos live below poverty threshold

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Almost 29 million Filipinos are unable to feed themselves properly and nearly 40 million live below the poverty threshold, "the lowest level where the barest basic necessities are met", the influential *Business Day* newspaper has reported.

The poor are becoming more impoverished while the wealthy elite is becoming richer, the newspaper concluded in a two-page survey.

The personal income of the poorest 11 per cent of Filipino families declined at an average rate of 37.9 per cent over the past four years, while the top 13 per cent of families enjoyed a 29.4 per cent increase in income.

"For all that has been said of the economic strides made by this country within the past two decades, hunger and income inequality continue to stalk the majority of Filipino families", *Business Day* said.

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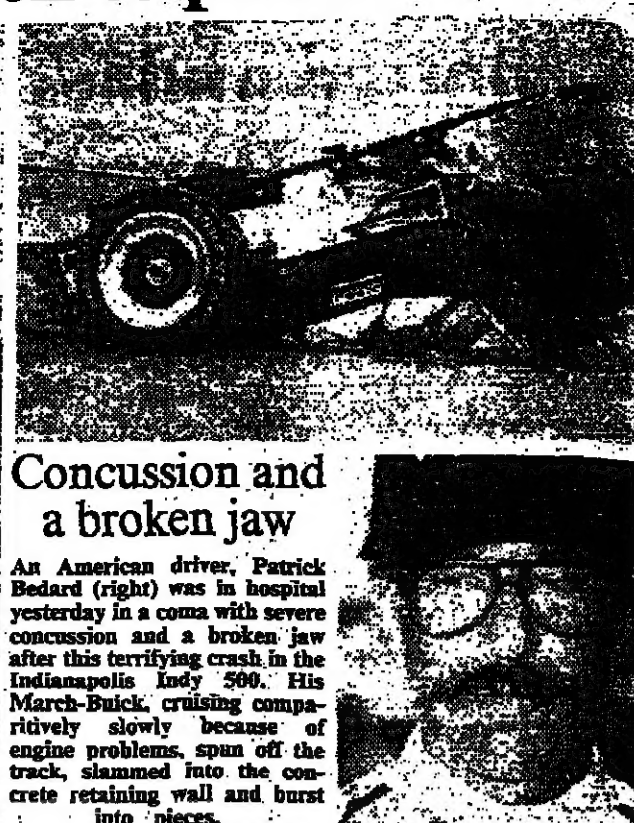
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Struggle to throw off the disastrous legacy of Mao

MINOLTA

EVERYONE WANTS THEM. WE'VE GOT THEM. T29/51

Horror strikes at Indianapolis as a racing car smashes itself to pieces



Concussion and a broken jaw

An American driver, Patrick Bedard (right) was in hospital yesterday in a coma with severe concussion and a broken jaw after this terrifying crash in the Indianapolis Indy 500. His March-Buick, cruising comparatively slowly because of engine problems, spun off the track, slammed into the concrete retaining wall and burst into pieces.

Mubarak faces opposition block of up to 100

From Christopher Walker, Cairo

President Hosni Mubarak, who is leader of the National Democratic Party, will face an Opposition block of between 75 and 100 deputies in the new 458-seat Egyptian Parliament, according to an analysis of initial voting returns made by Mr. Muhammad Heikal, the country's leading independent political commentator.

The estimate came as vote counting continued in an atmosphere of recrimination from a number of leading Opposition figures who have accused the Government of vote-rigging tactics and of using violent methods of intimidation in country districts during Sunday's general election.

According to Mr. Heikal's calculations, the four Opposition parties, led by the New Wafd with its allies from the Muslim Brotherhood, are expected to secure around 30 per cent of the total vote. But that will not be fully translated into seats because of a much criticized new law that a party must secure at least 8 per cent of the total vote before being allowed any representation in the assembly.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr. Heikal said yesterday: "Because of the various restraints what happened was not a return to democracy, but rather a good rehearsal for it, which was unique in the Arab world and a positive development. Mr. Mubarak has passed his first examination well. Now he faces a more important one - will he show himself capable of tolerating the winds of change?"

"With somewhere between 75 and 100 members of the Opposition sitting in the National Assembly when it resumes sitting in November, it will be a completely different ball game. It is a landmark for Egypt because they are going to talk about everything, and we all know there is a great deal to talk about."

Among topics likely to be raised by the Opposition MPs are inflation, estimated by foreign sources to be running at between 20 and 30 per cent and the peace treaty with Israel which has been widely criticized during the campaign, although no Opposition group has demanded its complete abrogation.

Mr. Heikal, aged 60, a former Information Minister under President Nasser and author of a critical portrait of President Sadat (which is still banned in Egypt) has observed the election closely in both Cairo and Alexandria. He told me that despite faults in the conduct of the Government party, restraints on the official media and the biased electoral law, it had been "a 100 per cent improvement" on the last poll in 1979.

"I give Mr. Mubarak full marks in that he did not try to obstruct certain changing trends in the dynamics of Egyptian life with violence," Mr. Heikal said. "He saw that Mr. Sadat had tried to impose a straitjacket on the changes and that caused an explosion."

Mr. Heikal's qualified praise for the conduct of the election came in stark contrast to the bitter criticism of alleged vote rigging and government intimidation voiced by some opposition figures, especially Mr. Fuad Serageldin, leader of the New Wafd, who yesterday dismissed the poll as "the funeral of democracy in Egypt."

Sitting in the study of his elegant flat overlooking the Nile, Mr. Heikal, who has rejected requests by a number of the Egyptian parties to join their ranks, explained that the election has been minutely analysed in the rest of the Arab world where other regimes were facing similar changing pressures within.

According to the semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al Gomhuria*, which also predicted big changes on the way for Egypt, "the Mubarak era" has now begun.

US doubles missile order for Saudis

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration has decided to double the number of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles it is sending urgently to Saudi Arabia for use against possible Iranian attacks against oil tankers and oil installations.

US officials said yesterday that a total of 400 of the shoulder-fired missiles will have been sent to Saudi Arabia by the middle of this week. The US had initially planned to send only 200. A formal announcement of the planned delivery is expected today.

The decision to double the number of missiles comes amid rising concern in Saudi Arabia and in Washington that Iran is planning to increase military pressure on Saudi Arabia, which has been an important backer of Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war. US officials fear that Iran may soon attempt to launch raids against targets on the Saudi mainland in addition to attacking shipping in Saudi waters.

The Stinger move also coincides with a US decision to send two US Air Force KC135 aerial tankers to augment the three which are in Saudi Arabia already.

The decision to send the Stingers to Saudi Arabia so swiftly was taken under a law which allows the President to forgo prior Congressional approval when national security interests of the United States are at stake. Normally such military sales require 30 days for Congress to consider the matter.

● TOKYO: Oil refiners reacted calmly to a temporary halt ordered by the Japan ship-owners' association on sending Japanese-crewed ships to world where other regimes were facing similar changing pressures within.

Refiners said they expected the decision announced on Saturday would have no serious impact because only 6 per cent of Japan's total imports would be affected.

Protest at German lock-out

200,000 strikers rally in the rain

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

More than 200,000 striking metalworkers marched on Bonn yesterday, arriving in scores of chartered buses and trains from all over West Germany for a rally to protest against lockouts in the engineering industry and to demonstrate their support for their union's demand for a 35-hour week.

In pouring rain they gathered in the park in front of Bonn University where a huge rally against Nato missiles was held last year. Carrying banners and wearing red union caps or hard plastic hats, the demonstrators stood in a sea of mud while the leaders of IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, and other trade unionists boomed out their denunciations of the engineering employers and the Kohl Government.

Speakers accused the employers of breaking the law in locking out thousands of workers who will not be entitled to unemployment benefit. "We must and will stop our rights being taken away. Stop the conservatives and reactionaries in their attempts to break the unions", one speaker said. "Millions of workers are stronger than millionaires."

Cavalier first casualty

The Vauxhall Cavalier, one of the big success stories of the British car market, could be among the first casualties of the West German strike (Edward Townsend writes).

More than half the British-assembled Cavaliers are bought in from overseas, most from West Germany. German parts include transmissions, body panels, lights, brakes and seat frames.

Herr Ernst Breit, head of the German trade union federation, said at the rally that lockouts were a declaration of war against the trade union movement.

Today the employers and union leaders in the engineering industry are to meet again for fresh talks after the breakdown at the weekend of lengthy negotiations. The outlook is not favourable as the employers have again underlined their refusal to contemplate a general cut in the working week without a corresponding cut in pay, and the union has insisted there must be movement on this main demand.

The number of people affected by the strikes now totals more than 250,000. Herr Dieter Kirchner, leader of the engineering employers' federation, said that the strike was now costing Dm250m (£67m) per day in lost production. Almost all the West German car industry is idle.

Meanwhile, the strikes in the printing industry, called by the militant printing union IG Druck und Papier, continued to take their toll on the newspaper industry. The printers, who are also seeking a 35-hour week yesterday called out 18,000 people on strike but at the same time announced they would hold more talks with the employers today.

The cloud on BL's horizon is that the Maestro and some Montego models are equipped with Volkswagen gearboxes.

Two killed as Dutch fighter hits house

Lin, West Germany (AP) - A Dutch Air Force F16 jet on a training flight yesterday grazed a house only 100 yards from a hospital and crashed into a field, killing the pilot and a woman on the ground. Nine people were injured by debris, the Defence Ministry said.

Witnesses said the aircraft's right wing hit the house, scattering debris on to the hospital and a parking lot. A fuel tank, dropped when the jet scraped along the roof, set fire to the house.

Lin is on the Rhine, 10 miles south of Bonn, in an area used for low-level training flights by Nato aircraft.

British-led team conquers peak

Katmandu (Reuters) - A team led by the British climber, Doug Scott, has conquered the previously unscaled east summit of 23,917 ft Mount Chamlang in the Nepalese Himalayas.

Brian Hall, aged 53, a British mountaineering guide from Hayfield, Derbyshire, said the team made the ascent on May 16. With Scott was his son Michael, aged 20, the French alpinist Jean-Alexis from Chamonix, and a Nepalese Sherpa.

China landslide

Peking (Reuters) - About 100 people were killed by a landslide at a mining community in Southwest China's Yunnan province after torrential rain had swept away an office building and a mining gallery. Silt buried a cooperative, a bank and a post office and dozens of homes were flattened.

45 drowned

Islamabad (AFP) - Forty-five people, most of them women and children in a wedding party, drowned when their boat capsized in the Chenab river, near the central Pakistan town of Muzaffargarh.

Crash victims

Bangkok (Reuters) - A British contractor and an Irish contractor working on a dam project were killed when their car collided with a lorry near the Khao Laem dam site in western Thailand. They were John Sheridan, aged 46, from Birmingham, whose firm Sheridan Contractors Overseas Ltd. was doing construction work on the project, and Frank McDonald, aged 53, an engineer.

Tanker saved

Singapore (Reuters) - Fire-fighters have extinguished a blaze that raged for five days on the 67,000-ton tanker, Casper Trader in the South China Sea and it is being towed to Singapore.

Correction

An item on Iran's parliamentary elections, published on May 25, should have referred to a decision on the ownership of arabic, not Arab, land.

Evren pours scorn on Turkish intellectuals

From Rashi Gardilek, Ankara

A petition submitted recently to President Kenan Evren by leading Turkish intellectuals, calling for an end to torture and the restoration of political freedom, threatened yesterday to blow up into a serious crisis. The President delivered a fierce attack on the signatories, while Mr. Erdal Inonu, leader of the extra-parliamentary Social Democrat opposition, announced his endorsement of the document.

The petition, submitted two weeks ago on behalf of 1,260 leading intellectuals (the number subsequently rose to 1,383), said: "Alienating democracy from its inherent values and institutions, to preserve it in form while emptying it of its contents, is as dangerous as destroying it altogether."

For their pains the petitioners were asked to present themselves to the martial law prosecutor for questioning.

Speaking in his home province of Manisa, in western Turkey, President Evren attacked the "self-styled intellectuals" many of whom, he said, "has fled their country and turned traitors."

He urged the people to be vigilant, particularly against the country's "internal enemies", who, he said, were much more dangerous than the external ones.

The President accused the petitioners of aiming to embarrass Turkey internationally with their allegations of disrespect for human rights.

He said the intellectuals upheld the right of free association "so that all the former (pre-coup) wickedness could be resumed under the roofs of innocent-looking associations, trade unions or professional bodies."

Speaking in Izmir, Mr. Inonu, chairman of Sodep, said: "I have not put my signature to the petition as a party leader to avoid false interpretations, but I endorse the principles and views it contains."

The President accused the petitioners of aiming to embarrass Turkey internationally with their allegations of disrespect for human rights.

Court unqualified to try case of Catalan leader

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The President of the Catalan regional government, Señor Jordi Pujol, won a breathing space in Barcelona yesterday in a case which could damage his political career.

The Barcelona Territorial Audience, the highest court in Catalonia, declared itself unqualified to try Señor Pujol and 24 others on charges of embezzlement and falsification of public documents.

The court, made up of more than 40 judges, decided in a plenary session to refer the case to the Supreme Court. The charges are related to irregularities discovered in accounts of the Banca Catalana, a bank which Señor Pujol headed prior to becoming the chief executive of the Generalitat, the autonomous government of the Catalan region.

Opponents of Spain's Socialist Government claim the case is politically inspired from Madrid, and maintain that Madrid politicians are using it to undermine the prestige of Señor Pujol in particular and Catalan nationalism in general.

However, leading members of the central Government here deny that they had prompted the legal action.

Flirtatious Swedes told where to draw the line

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The war between the sexes has taken a curious turn in Sweden with the establishment of the world's first "erotic free zones". These have been set up at a hospital in Vasteras, an otherwise unremarkable, drab industrial town west of Stockholm.

Enthusiastic staff at the hospital have instituted two such zones already - one in the intensive care unit, the other in a corridor.

They are marked with a white line beyond which you are not permitted to think of your colleagues in a sexual way.

Male staff at the hospital are in favour of the scheme. Mr. Bjorn Ahlsted, an anaesthetist, called the zones a "good idea", pointing out on *passant* that he is married to a nurse.

Dr. Bjorn Revenas, head of the hospital clinic, was more enthusiastic.

"At last we have a quiet corner where we can take refuge from all the meaningful, heavy glances and indecent suggestions", he said.

The move came after well-publicized demands here for such zones by women members of the ruling Socialist Party.

Message from ayatollah read to new Majlis

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran's new Majlis (parliament), the second since the 1979 revolution, held its inaugural session yesterday against the backdrop of continued tension in the Gulf.

The presence of armed forces' commanders at the opening session reminded the deputies that the war is by far the most important issue confronting the country.

Despite a lull in the air attacks on Gulf shipping, as well as in the Iran-Iraq ground fighting, Mr. Hossein Moussavi, the Prime Minister has told the conservative Arab states across the Gulf that they were "very weak and extremely vulnerable".

A message from Ayatollah Khomeini was read to the Majlis session.

Kidnap threat against Americans in Beirut

Beirut (Reuters) - Police and troops placed a cordon around the American University of Beirut yesterday after a warning from US intelligence that pro-Iranian militants planned to kidnap Americans on and around the campus.

US sources said they received reports that 100 pro-Iranian militants with explosives wrapped round their bodies planned to seize American academics at the university and diplomats at the adjacent embassy compound.

A bomb hoax heightened tension yesterday at the university, which is in Muslim-controlled west Beirut and has 4,000 students from all of Lebanon's religious groups.

Classes were suspended as troops searched for buildings where a telephone caller said a bomb had been put. The hoax appeared unconnected with the kidnap warning.

Three American professors have been killed or kidnapped since 1982 and US diplomatic and military installations have also been hit by devastating attacks by Muslim militants.

A group known as "Islamic Jihad" which has claimed responsibility for most of the attacks, has threatened to strike until all Americans and Frenchmen leave Lebanon.

The embassy compound is heavily guarded by US Marines. Most US diplomats live on a stretch of seafloor beside the embassy sealed off by Marines in armoured vehicles and sandbagged strongpoints.



Torch bearer: Muhammad Ali carrying the Olympic flame for a kilometre through Louisville, Kentucky.

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*Executive Travel Magazine, October 1983.

A SPECIAL REPORT

NATO - 35 years of peace

Rodney Cowton,

Defence

Correspondent, sets

the scene for the

Nato meeting in

Washington

As Nato celebrates its thirty-fifth anniversary it shows some of the strains which might be apparent in a family in which a healthy and vigorous 35-year-old son has remained too long dependent on his parents.

In this case, the United States is in the parental role, and the European members of Nato in that of the son. While the family has every intention of remaining closely knit and inter-dependent, some adjustments are needed.

America is becoming tired of what it sees as the undue burden of protecting Europe, and the European nations are beginning to want a more equal relationship, though without necessarily being enthusiastic about accepting the costs and responsibilities that go with it.

This will be clearly reflected in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council which opens in Washington today.

The council meets with Nato in better heart than might have been feared 18 months ago. If the failure to make progress in disarmament talks has been a great disappointment, at least Germany, Italy and Britain have shown political resolution in carrying through the plan to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles.

This demonstration of cohesion is not being enhanced by the wavering of the Dutch. Denmark suffers recurrent problems in going along with some Nato policies; and there are the unremitting tensions

between Greece and Turkey. Nevertheless, the Nato nations form a recognizable, if fractious, family.

What the Foreign Ministers at the North Atlantic Council meeting will be seeking to do is to find ways forward, however limited and tentative, towards a removal of some of the tensions, and towards an adjustment of the balance of responsibility and obligation between the United States and the European members.

This will be reflected in such issues as the French notion for injecting some life into the Western European Union as a vehicle for enabling it to work more closely with its European allies, in discussions on burden-sharing, and in endeavours to make Nato's military effort less dependent on the scale and technical brilliance of American technology and industry.

Such adjustments will take years to achieve, but it is clear generally, and will be apparent in Washington, that an attempt is now being made at least to start the process.

A thirty-fifth anniversary has of itself no intrinsic importance, but it does offer the spur for a period of contemplation of long-term directions and objectives such as is apparent in the articles published below.

The change of Soviet leadership twice within the past 18 months and the impending American presidential election perhaps mean that this year contemplation will be easier than clear-cut action.

But the perceived need for improved relations between East and West, and the debate within Nato on this and other fundamental matters may provide a basis for hoping that by the end of the year, with Mr Chernenko presumably well established in office, and the American presidency decided for another four years, there may be scope for easing some of the tensions.



Joseph Luns, Nato Secretary-General from 1971-84, in conversation with Lord Carrington, his successor

A message from Lord Carrington, Nato Secretary-General designate

Institutions are rather fond of anniversaries. The thing can be overdone and 35 is not traditionally one of the great milestones on the road to distinction. But 35 years of peace with freedom in the difficult political circumstances of post-war Europe is no mean achievement; and Nato can be justly proud of its contribution. Besides, the celebrations provide a fitting occasion for the alliance to pay well-deserved tribute to Joseph Luns; and I have enjoyed by way of a bonus an unprecedented flow of good advice across the breakfast table as *The Times* special series of articles has unfolded.

As Secretary-General designate, I see myself as a reader rather than a contributor. My message will therefore be short. The parties to the North Atlantic Treaty expressed in the preamble their determination to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. Their success is a matter of record. We owe it to a partnership between North America and Western Europe which will be just as important in the years to come.

The alliance is by no means the only manifestation of this partnership, but it is fundamental. Nato will have to face new challenges and adapt to new circumstances, as it has in the past. But its two main functions

will remain as they were described in the Harmel Report at the end of 1967: first to maintain adequate military strength and political solidarity to deter aggression and other forms of pressure, and to defend the territory of member states if aggression should occur; second, to pursue the search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political issues can be solved.

These functions are not alternatives. If we neglect the first, we shall not succeed in the second; while to succeed in the first alone would be to fall short of the quality of peace we would like our children to enjoy. Meanwhile, the allies have made it clear at the highest level that none of our weapons will ever be used except in response to attack; we do not seek to deny to others the security we want for ourselves; the door to dialogue and negotiation is open and will remain so.

The strength of the alliance will continue to depend on the shared commitment of its member states to these general principles and objectives. My own view is that this shared commitment is still very much there - which is not to say that it will always translate easily into agreed solutions to problems such as those which have been discussed in these articles. But we have good reason to face the future with confidence.

EMILIO COLOMBO
Italian Prime Minister 1970-72,
Foreign Minister 1980-83.

A frank debate is needed

The 35th anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance finds a consensus of opinion in Italy that virtually encompasses the country's entire political spectrum. Reservations such as the important one concerning the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) are still voiced by the Communists. It would be a mistake to disregard these reservations, though it is a fact that no one dares deny the usefulness of the alliance, as it would not be understood by public opinion today. This has not always been so, and grateful acknowledgments go to those men who at the end of the 1940s worked to make this evolution possible.

In recalling the lively debate which at the time attracted the interest of the country's politicians alongside the man in the street on a choice made complex by the difficulties of post-war Italy, positions such as the one taken by Alcide de Gasperi, a staunch supporter of the Atlantic option, today appear particularly far-sighted.

The Christian-Democratic Party, still at the centre of the country's political spectrum, and the other parties, which, following our proportional system, formed coalitions solidly anchored to the Western concept of democracy, were aware that the validity of the choice would be confirmed, and would enable the settlement of disputes which accompanied its conception.

The lively debate between the two sides of the Atlantic, which has characterized in more than one instance the history of the alliance, cannot per se be regarded as the motive of the choice, provided that a frank debate be established. In fact, it is only through a frank debate that moments of apparent tension can be overcome, safeguarding the individuality and the sensibility of each participant and avoiding dangerous differences.

Two instances come to mind. The first one is the difficulties which arose among the allies during 1982, after the dramatic events in Warsaw. I believe these were due to the fact that the political objective to be pursued, on which we were all in agreement and which was a serious and unanimous warning to the Soviet Union, had not been clearly defined. We also had to take into consideration the legitimate interests of each country as far as East-West economic relations were concerned. But this we did with some delay and not without difficulty.

The second instance which comes to mind is the fruitful dialogue which immediately ensued between Europeans and Americans on the very delicate question of INF. In my opinion, the West owes its united front to this intensive and open dialogue in which European countries made many valuable suggestions. I personally recall my meeting with President Reagan in March 1983 at the White House on the so-called "intermediate option". The extraordinary frankness of that conversation greatly contributed to further defining the



Western position on the matter.

The alliance was therefore able to respond to the psychological offensive launched by the Soviet Union as a cover for its massive programme of rearmament in the Old Continent by strengthening its solidarity and through closer forms and methods of agreement. The INF did not cause that schism which Moscow had sought in Europe, nor did they widen the gap between the two shores of the Atlantic. Europe gave its firm response to the threat of the SS-20. Of course, there still is keen concern also for the future of peace, as peaceful rallies all over Europe demonstrate, quite apart from distorted interpretations. However, I am reassured by the prevailing awareness that in this present phase peace and security require above all a common effort on the part of each and every one of us.

On the other hand, we are concerned by the fact that political forces such as the British Labour Party, which have managed to firmly govern their respective countries even in difficult times, have, and I trust only temporarily, changed positions. This weakening of attitude could prove very costly for Europe's stability.

The question of the INF has therefore once again confirmed that Europe's security is indivisible from that of the United States and it has further proved, if there were any need, the importance. I would say almost structural, of the Euro-Atlantic link for each of our countries. The search for always more efficient ways of ensuring security for all in the future can only spring from a reaffirmation of our interdependence.

Some weeks ago in Bonn, in the course of a meeting on European questions, I remarked that if Europe wants to play a full role, if it wants to make its voice of moderation and wisdom heard with greater authority within the Western context and the world, it must for her part take on wider and more direct responsibilities.

Politics is the art of the possible and shuns rigid constraints. It is a fact, however, that as Europeans it would be somewhat difficult for us to

make our needs and priorities better heard if we are not prepared to do more, and above all to do it together.

I am only too well aware of the effort made on the national scale by countries of great traditions such as Great Britain and France. I also know full well that this is a very delicate question and I can understand the legitimate sensibility of London and Paris on this point. With due respect for the position of each country, the day will come when these questions will have to be addressed, that is if we are to succeed in building a European framework.

While recognizing the importance of a military commitment, European countries have for many years deleted from their common political dictionary terms such as "defence" or "security", either out of fear or hypocrisy. Today, we talk a lot about European security.

However, what needs to be done first of all is to clear the ground of certain prejudicial obstacles. The first and most dangerous one is the idea that widespread agreement among European countries for a more firmly concerted common defence necessarily presupposes third-force options, and is a prelude to a split between Europe and the United States, or even to a precipitous return of the latter to an isolationist position.

This is a concept which though well rooted in many circles on either side of the Atlantic nevertheless is based on a two-fold misunderstanding. On the one hand, Europe cannot be defended without the United States; an undeniable fact recognized by all, including the French. The debate on the potential decoupling impact of the decision on INF stands to prove this point.

On the other hand, the United States could survive without Europe, but the reduction and fragmentation of the free world could herald an era of growing uncertainty.

Having accepted the principle, which works both ways, that the Europeans cannot defend themselves without the United States, it remains to be seen what the Europeans should do among themselves. Unilateralism and the temptation of a restricted forum are both to be dispelled, since they have no right of existence in Europe's security.

What should be done first of all would be to try to coordinate our weapons industries and our procurement programmes. European industry has suffered considerable losses in the past through duplicating efforts; for

some it has been possible to reach relevant market positions on a purely national basis, but this will become always more difficult with the next generation of "intelligent weapons", on which Nato has based its conventional modernization programme. We will have to work pragmatically, bearing in mind past experiences and looking for industrial and economic compatibilities. The French idea based on relaunching Western European Union (WEU) to coordinate and rationalize European procurement is a step in the right direction.

The key issue is of course Europe's political will to move forward, and to do so together. The timid reference to political and economic aspects of security in Stuttgart's Solemn Declaration, which was all Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and myself were able to obtain at the end of a long negotiation, stands rather as a testimony of present difficulties than as a sign of progress. Yet there is no doubt that progress in the field of security is essential in order to lend substance to those policies which we all are advocating as a way out of the quagmire of the lakes of milk, butter and wine in which we are now locked. At Stuttgart we expressed a political will which did not, however, bear its fruit in Athens, but which cannot be ignored for too long and which will soon need to be tested.

The articles appearing in this Special Report are part of the series which have been appearing since January. They will all be included in expanded form in a book *Challenges to the Western Alliance*, to be published by Times Books, edited by Joseph Gossion, the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC.

If Europe shows its ability to face up to the technological and economic challenge of the coming years, and at the same time provide a greater contribution to common defence in the interest of the Atlantic Alliance, it will have acquired a new and greater international dimension. It will be a slow and difficult process, whose obstacles can only too easily be visualized, but it is something that has to be done in order to move forward. If we are able to undertake this process with clear determination we will give greater strength to the idea of a European Union aimed at reinforcing closer ties among its members and at co-operating to promote a common vision of peace and interdependence with the United States.

ROBERT S. STRAUSS
Special US Representative for
Trade Negotiations in the Office of
the President 1977-1979.

Recession takes its toll

The latest round of quarrels among the Nato allies illustrates how time has changed the nature of the alliance itself but not its institutions. Born at the close of The Second World War, the alliance was founded on the premise that Western security could be largely based on military might. Today, however, Nato has become the centrepiece and principal symbol of a complex web of transatlantic ties of which a military alliance is only one aspect. The threat to peace posed by increasing Soviet military strength is intensified by growing differences on economic issues among the Nato allies.

The global recession has taken its toll among the partners of the alliance and created new tensions. The common goals and unity of purpose which sustained Nato in the beginning have not translated into cooperation on economic issues. In the long run, the alliance will be able to maintain its military strength and counter the Soviet challenge only if its members can renew their economic vitality and not permit economic conflict to undermine political relationships. This requires, among other things, the creation of new mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation between the United States and Europe. Through these mechanisms we will be able to foster a new consensus on the future of the international economic system and the management of international trade disputes.

The past decade has been marked by the rise of the economic component in Nato relationships. As the volume of trade has grown among the allies, the opportunities for disagreement have increased. The US-European confrontation over the Siberian pipeline marked a new low in the Nato economic relationships.

The dilemma now facing the allies is how to manage the economic change inherent in free market economies without further upsetting ally relations and jeopardizing the efficient operation of Nato. Part of the problem lies in the structure of the alliance itself. The 1949 treaty is a concise, mutual



defence pact, with a single sentence in Article 2 pledging the signatories to seek to eliminate conflicts in their international economic policies.

The changing nature of the relationship today presents a montage of issues which requires careful management by all members of the alliance. Only through consensus building and leadership on the part of the United States can such a broad spectrum of issues be managed. The day is past when the US can dictate policy or economically intimidate its allies, as was attempted in the case of the Siberian pipeline.

A major source of contention in the alliance today is that, although there has been a steady evolution in the relative strengths of its member countries, the institutions of our alliance have remained unchanged since 1949, when American military and economic superiority were overwhelming and unquestioned.

Systemic responsibilities have remained much the same and Nato is still an alliance substantially managed directly and indirectly by the United States. American post-war policies, which promoted the economic rejuvenation of Europe and Japan, have had the logical consequence of a relative decline in American power. The US no longer has the capacity to play the role of world manager - a role which requires the ability to both police the system and contain financial and trading crises. Accordingly, the allies must become more effective at managing vexing economic issues or the trend to division will accelerate.

Slumping demand in the industrialized countries, coupled with increasing competition from developing countries, has demonstrated to the allies the vulnerability of their economies to changing global market conditions. Even if the current recovery spreads, the scars of the recession will not heal soon. Unemployment is likely to remain high throughout the rest of the decade and will be a steady source of protectionist sentiment. We must seek to avoid a repetition of the 1930s

when retaliatory policies followed close on the heels of financial disorder and dragged the world economy into a long downward spiral.

The liberal international economic order formulated during the 1940s and originated in the United States, was premised on the theory of free trade. There were many reasons for the American insistence on an economically open world system, but the simple truth is that it served the American national interest.

It should not be forgotten, as many often do, that American policy was widely supported in Europe. Indeed, the post-war economic system, created by the United States, proved extremely beneficial to Europe.

In his 1983 State of the Union Address, President Reagan reminded Congress of America's traditional policy and position: "As the leader of the West and as a country that has become great and rich because of economic freedom, America must be an unrelenting advocate of free trade". Nevertheless, the Reagan administration has implemented protectionist measures in various sectors, including steel, textiles and automobiles. While politically understandable, the rhetoric goes one way, its actions frequently the other.

Many Americans now feel that the fundamental premises of liberal trade policy are no longer valid. The prevailing attitude in Washington, as well as in Detroit and Pittsburgh, seems to be that if no one else is going to play by the rules then why should we? This is a difficult argument for politicians to counter, and if economic pressures continue to mount we may see a further erosion of a liberal trade policy.

The first part of the 1980s has seen the allies increasingly ignoring the basic premises of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The political imperative of preserving jobs has led directly to protectionism. In short, governments are having a difficult time dealing with the fundamental result of the post-war expansion in trade: greater interdependence.

During earlier more prosperous years, the close correlation between growth in trade and an expansion in economic welfare was happily acknowledged. The experience of the Common Market provided a clear demonstration of the benefits to be derived from the removal of barriers. Interdependence was seen as a goal, not as it is today, as an unfortunate consequence. The Socialist experiment in France during 1981-82 demonstrated this interdependence.

The dialogue between career officials of our governments should be improved in order to create a greater understanding of policy problems, and to develop shared ideas about the future of the international economic system. Towards this end, the Nato governments should explore setting up regular working groups composed of under-secretaries, section chiefs, and other specialists. These groups would ensure a greater continuity of discussion and greater understanding of each side's positions and policies.

showing that no nation can afford to pursue an independent policy out of step with the world economy.

The Nato allies now face the difficult task of resisting pressures and avoiding a further worsening of transatlantic relations. Every state has many powerful economic interest groups, and deteriorating economic conditions intensify their vigour and competitiveness. However, current disagreements should not make us forget that Europe and the United States have similar economic structures and face similar problems. One of the most pressing is structural adjustment and the dilemma of aging industries that will never again operate at full capability. Crisis management, which usually means protectionism, is a poor substitute for long-term economic policy. We need to coordinate an overall positive strategy.

First of all, the West should develop a greater consensus on the future for the world economy. Simple calls for free trade are not the answer. However, we must continue to pursue efforts for trade liberalization. In the absence of movement towards a more liberal trading system, protectionism will gain momentum. The rules of the game of international trade are slowly being changed. Tariffs and quotas are being replaced as policy tools by "hidden" barriers such as trade-related institutions, requirements, tax credits, loans, and government must work to coordinate and control these new barriers or risk falling into a zero-sum system of competitive subsidization.

Such coordination will require new and more comprehensive trade regulating organizations than those currently in force. A major problem with the existing system of rules and institutions is that they are designed to avoid unavoidable conflicts rather than provide for their resolution. Trade disputes are to the interdependent world economy what political disputes are to democracy: necessary and, if properly structured, healthy.

Transatlantic trade is worth more than \$90 billion (about £60bn) annually. Yet the mechanisms for ensuring the smooth flow of this vitally important trade are notoriously deficient. Regular liaison between economic policy makers is now inadequate.

The dialogue between career officials of our governments should be improved in order to create a greater understanding of policy problems, and to develop shared ideas about the future of the international economic system. Towards this end, the Nato governments should explore setting up regular working groups composed of under-secretaries, section chiefs, and other specialists. These groups would ensure a greater continuity of discussion and greater understanding of each side's positions and policies.

Nato can maintain its strength only by maintaining its economic vitality, by intelligent management of trade disputes and by developing a shared vision of our economic system. The alliance will not be able to meet its responsibilities to preserve our security if acrimony over trade issues sours political relations, and if economic stagnation persists it will take too heavy a toll. Ignoring the problem is a luxury the West cannot afford.

From Ike to Rogers - the Supreme Allied Commanders Europe



Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1951-52, Matthew B. Ridgway, 1952-53, Alfred M. Gruenther, 1953-56, Lauris Norstad, 1956-62, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, 1963-69, Andrew J. Goodpaster, 1969-74, Alexander M. Haig, 1974-79, Bernard W. Rogers, 1979-



Perpetual and open dialogue

Although local wars have been fought around the world during the four decades since the Second World War, there has not been a single military conflict between the East and West. The opposing North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaty Alliances have been instrumental in containing the differences, disputes and rivalries between the two sides within peaceful bounds.

Both alliances, therefore, have come to be accepted as the indispensable components of a balance on which the hopes of preventing a third world war and nuclear annihilation largely rest.

Relations between the superpowers that lead the two alliances have become markedly strained in recent years; and, in those parts of the world not covered by the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaties, they keep confronting each other in conflicts by proxy. Such confrontations, in turn, adversely affect relations between the East and West as a whole.

As détente deteriorates, and as the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons escalates, the members of both alliances situated in the sensitive areas of Europe tend to become increasingly scared of being engulfed in nuclear warfare at the initial stage of an East-West conflict that may be triggered on or near their own soil by one of the superpowers.

After what Europeans lived through in two world wars, their dread of being the first victims of a nuclear conflict, and the reaction of certain sections of the public in Europe to the deployment of new nuclear weapons, should not be regarded as signs of irrational pacifism, nor as the outcome of Soviet "peace propaganda".

If sufficient freedoms of expression and association existed in the Warsaw Pact countries, such reactions would not doubt be expressed there also, as strongly at least as in some of their Western counterparts. Indeed, reactions are becoming increasingly vocal in East Germany, despite its repressive regime.

The smaller members of both alliances are obviously disturbed with the feeling that they are not sufficiently in control of their own security and future, say more, having relinquished their fate largely to their respective "big brothers".

Such concerns or misgivings on the part of smaller allies and the recent deterioration in East-West relations should not be construed to indicate, however, that the two alliances have outlived their usefulness. The world is not yet ready to do without them.

What is needed is some basic rethinking, on both sides, with regard to the two alliances. A lot has changed since the Second World War to warrant a fundamentally new approach to collective security. This rethinking should be based on a non-prejudiced assessment of tendencies and intentions in both the East and the West.

It should be clear to any objective observer that people on either side, with the possible exception of some non-consequential fringe groups, do not want war; on the contrary, they dread the prospect and have no irreducible ambitions.

Governments on both sides also share this. Although the rhetoric of some governments occasionally, and the rhetoric of the two superpowers more frequently, may give a different impression, they all take care to stop short of building up tension to an irreversible point.

It is paradoxical and irrational that such a pervasive sense of peacefulness such aversion to war should be so contrastingly accompanied with an unparalleled and deadly armament race, between the East and the West, nurtured on mutual suspicion.

The open societies of the West ought to be able to muster enough self-confidence and courage to take the initiative in coming forth with proposals to demolish these suspicions reciprocally. One such proposal may be the establishment of a permanent and institutionalized dialogue, with periodic meetings between the two alliances.

The suspicions, grievances and expectations of all the parties should be aired; and problems, concerning not only areas covered by the two alliances, but also those pertaining to universal peace and security, should be collectively discussed, and possibilities of increased cooperation should be explored, in the course of this dialogue.

Although the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) seems to be deadlocked for the time being, after the promising start in Helsinki, this initiative has illustrated that the two superpowers and the European countries, both in the East and the West, are not averse to the idea of dialogue - that they are aware of its necessity.

In launching an institutionalized dialogue of their own, the two alliances should refrain from acting as if they were trying to sidestep or demote or duplicate the CSCE. On the contrary, they should see to it that the dialogue between the two alliances prepares their members to participate more productively and constructively in the CSCE talks and help unfreeze those talks.

After all, it is largely due to the mistrust between the two alliances that the CSCE talks have got deadlocked. Therefore, a fruitful form of communication between the two alliances may substantially ease the way for the CSCE, giving the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe greater opportunity, in turn, to prod the two alliances into making better progress towards rapprochement and a more assured peace.

Apart from the CSCE, non-governmental, as well as governmental, meetings or dialogues of different groups and nature also take place between the East and the West, some of which are attended by a number of neutral countries as well. So the two sides already have an accumulation of experience in this regard.

It would be worthwhile and timely to build on such experience a systematic and comprehensive dialogue within the framework of the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaty Alliances, in a way that may turn their relationship into something more constructive and positive.

It is very important that, from the outset, various social and political groups, apart from governments and the military, actively take part in this dialogue, through separate but converging platforms. This is

necessary to prevent the dialogue from being clogged, either by the intransigence of certain governments, or as a result of the inherent inertia and instinctive diffidence of civilian and military bureaucrats who are rather insensitive to public opinion and are even inclined to regard it as a cumbersome and uninformed intrusion into affairs of state.

Yet public opinion has become an important factor, not only in internal matters, but also in international affairs and, at the present stage at least, it has also become a force that can enhance peace. It should, therefore, be ensured that public opinion be effectively reflected in this process of dialogue.

In contrast to Western representation, the presence of true and free representatives of public opinion in the non-governmental groups from the East may, of course, be only exceptional or accidental. But this would be a moral advantage for the West rather than for the East; and this moral advantage may eventually stir a tendency for soul-searching and

for increased outspokenness and self-assertiveness among the members of non-governmental groups from the East - particularly among those in the smaller countries.

They would at least have a chance to be exposed to the atmosphere of freedom that characterizes the democratic countries of the West, and this might in time have positive impacts. Besides, even the governments of the Warsaw Pact countries do not see eye to eye on every issue; and the participation if possible of non-governmental representatives in the dialogue - although they were, in effect, chosen by their governments - may provide the smaller nations of that alliance with outlets to air some of their differences in a less restrained way.

It should be ensured that the dialogue is not dominated by the leading powers; for the minor partners of both alliances have reasons to be apprehensive of certain traits and styles in the ways the two leading powers handle international affairs and security matters.



Dean Acheson signs the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on April 4, 1949, watched by President Truman. American troops (right) take part in a Nato exercise in Denmark in 1982.



NATO SECRETARIES-GENERAL

1952-1957	Lord Ismay	(United Kingdom)
1957-1961	Paul Henri Spaak	(Belgium)
1961-1964	Dirk W. Stikker	(Netherlands)
1964-1971	Manlio Brosio	(Italy)
1971-1984	Joseph M. A. H. Luns	(Netherlands)
1984 (June 25)	Lord Carrington	(United Kingdom)

Such a process may not yield substantial results initially but, even by starting it, new positive forces and trends would be set in motion.

It could provide increasingly wide outlets of self-expression for the partners of the Soviet Union; and also help democratize the structure and inner functioning of Nato.

In an age when the danger of annihilation for all mankind has become so tangible, dialogue on vital matters between the East and the West cannot remain tied to summit talks to be held at intervals of years or decades, pending on a particular presidential election in the United States to coincide with a succession of septuagenarian leadership in the Soviet Union.

Piecemeal bilateral contacts between individual countries of the East and the West are also not sufficient. They may yield conflicting or, at best, limited and disconnected results.

Time has come for a more comprehensive and sustained participatory dialogue. The establishment of such an institutionalized dialogue would help regenerate and update the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaty Alliances in ways that may enable them to better adapt to changing conditions and to the peaceful mood of their member countries.

It could, one hopes, start a process whereby the two alliances may eventually converge into a bridge of cooperation, rather than remaining opposing bastions of confrontation. It would give the smaller members of both alliances a chance to moderate between the two leading powers, not only within the context of East-West relations, but also globally, thus

contributing to a general relaxation of atmosphere in the world.

It could, in the meantime, help relax the political atmosphere within the Warsaw Pact community of nations, providing them with opportunities of gradual liberalization, without causing excessive apprehension in the Soviet Union.

And it would provide Europe, as a whole, with a chance to restore its considerably reduced influence in world affairs and over the course of civilization.

Most European countries have become increasingly sensitive to democratic values and human rights in the recent decades. But, because of their restricted weight in the alliance, this sensitivity has not been sufficiently or credibly reflected in Nato policies and attitudes.

The North Atlantic Alliance is not supposed to be a partnership for collective defence alone. The test of the Treaty demands that the member countries pledge themselves to safeguarding "freedom" and "the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law"; and that they contribute to "peaceful and friendly international relations" not only through military measures, but also by "strengthening their free institutions"; by "bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded"; and by caring for the "well-being" of the people.

These aspects of the alliance have been overshadowed by the priority given to considerations of security in the military sense, largely because of the dominant role that the United States plays in Nato. For, despite the American nation's unquestion-

able dedication to freedom and democracy, most United States Administrations seem to think that a superpower with global interests and responsibilities cannot afford to be very particular about democratic values and institutions in international relations.

This approach has resulted in tolerating occasional deviations from democracy and human rights in one or other of the Nato countries. It has also led to the identification, not only of the United States, but to some degree of the West as a whole, with some of the most absolute or anachronistic regimes in certain parts of the world.

President Ronald Reagan has rightly said, in his address to the British Parliament on June 8, 1982, that "the ultimate determinant in the struggle that is now going on in the world will not be bombs and rockets, but a test of wills and ideas" and the West's "spiritual resolve" to uphold "the democratic values", "beliefs" and "ideals" that it cherishes.

It is high time that a Nato strategy reflecting this "spiritual resolve" gains ascendancy over strategies stressing "bombs and rockets".

Even if mankind may not yet be mature enough to ensure its survival without maintaining a nuclear balance, such balance could be deescalated to much lower levels, without risking security and peace, if East and West would jointly exert at least as much effort to build up mutual confidence as the efforts they have reciprocally exerted, for four decades, to build up piles of armaments and nuclear "deterrence".

They could try this by engaging in a dialogue between their alliances.

relationship, it risks becoming a political struggle.

The political challenge is also the most fundamental. Because it is defensive, the alliance must be able to rely on a common political vision of the world. It will only be able to resist the peacetime tensions and conflicts of interest if it can rely on a political concept which is not grounded on insuperable divergences amongst the allies.

Without a strategy for deterrence and defence, the alliance no longer has a centre of gravity. For some years, alliance strategy has been reminiscent of those elegant and fragile antique chairs which one can admire from a distance but dare not sit on for fear of collapse.

In an era of strategic nuclear parity a strategy for deterrence is bound to be ambiguous. Its deterrent effect relies first on the total uncertainty remaining in any opponent's mind about the probability of answering an aggression with nuclear weapons. However, ambiguity should be confined to that and should not relate to the physical capability to retaliate if necessary.

The present debate has had tremendous consequences for Western European public opinion since it places the strategic doctrine of the alliance under strain. Most of the countries of Europe have accepted, and even wished, that nuclear deterrence should remain in place and stable because it seems to be the only way of making war impossible.

The time has come for the alliance to integrate into a global strategic framework:

- The structure of the American deterrent and its connection with Europe's security. Its main features appear to be fuzzy after several pronouncements that imply for the Europeans a fundamental shift in America's whole strategic thinking.
- The continuation of the strategic dialogue with the USSR, in order to obtain limits on the development of intercontinental weapons such that quantitative levels are reduced step-by-step.
- The reaffirmation and preservation of the solidarity of the strategic security of the two pillars of the alliance.

The alliance has, so far, withstood the acid test of the deployment. The United States has resisted the temptation of unilateralism i.e. forming a global super-power policy without consideration of their allies' concerns. Europe, for its part, must escape the temptation of developing its own brand of isolationism. Nato's challenges can be met but it will take a lot of lucidity and political courage on both shores of the Atlantic.



Facing up to harsh realities

Nato is beset by multiple crises that cannot be papered over without risking an erosion of its foundations. Soothing declarations of transatlantic solidarity may ease nerves and buy time, but the time needs to be used for a serious review of Nato's adequacy in a world that has changed radically since the days of the Marshall Plan.

The massive Soviet military build-up of the 1970s, the Arab oil embargo and the global recession of the 1980s, have combined with injudicious rhetoric from the Reagan administration to generate fear

and discord within the Alliance. There is a widespread perception of wavering public support for Nato and of declining confidence in its deterrence strategy - that is, its reliance on America's nuclear umbrella. New questions are also being raised about the scope and limitations of Nato's mission. It is to this last issue that I wish to speak.

But first, a preface. Nato cannot have been established without the support of the unions of the United States and Europe, whose leaders recognized the significance of

Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, which pledged that: "The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and wellbeing. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them." (Emphasis mine).

It is precisely our stake in the strengthening of free institutions - especially free unions - that explains the AFL-CIO's traditional advocacy of a strong Western defence; and it is our parallel stake in encouraging economic cooperation at the trade union level that directs our participation in the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Because the alliance is made up of democracies, it must rest on the approval of electorates, not merely of governing elites. It cannot survive an American perception, accurate or not, that Europeans want American protection of European territory and of European interests in the Gulf but would gladly decouple themselves from US interests in, say, Central America. It cannot survive a European belief that the United States is an unreliable ally that combines irresolution with reckless rhetoric. It surely cannot survive the impression on this side of the Atlantic, fostered by media exaggeration of European "neutrality", that growing numbers of Europeans regard the superpowers as morally equidistant.

The more moderate leaders of the anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe may deny an anti-American bias, but Americans cannot ignore the fact that there were no notable demonstrations while Soviet SS-20s were being deployed.

If these concerns require a candid, in-depth reevaluation of Nato's role, the American labour movement is not indifferent to the outcome. We have no interest in a self-destructive dialogue or in administering shock therapy to the Europeans by threatening the withdrawal of American troops. The result we seek is a renewal of public support for Nato on both sides of the Atlantic, but support based on a shared common-sense understanding of what Nato is for.

Against this background, let us turn to the Gulf, upon which Europe is dependent for nearly one-third of its oil and Japan for more than half. The United States depends on the Gulf for

11 per cent of its supply. Yet it is the United States that has committed itself, under the policy enunciated by President Carter, to use force to ensure the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz.

Americans can only wonder why, if Gulf oil is vital to the European economies, its protection should not be the shared responsibility of Nato. Senator Gary Hart has raised this issue in his presidential campaign, in a way that threatens to tap the current of isolationism that already runs under the surface of American politics and that our trade union movement has always resisted. Nonetheless, there is an air of unreality about a defence arrangement that aims to prevent the devastation of European territory by war but not the economic devastation of Europe by energy strangulation.

Equally unreal, to many Americans, is what they perceive to be the negative or detached attitude of Europeans to the problems of the Caribbean, which were extensively analyzed in the report of the Kissinger commission. As the commission pointed out, growing Soviet-Cuban influence in the area does pose a security threat to the United States. The threat arises not only from the possible deployment of Soviet missiles in the region but from the hemispheric consequences of a Central American war - the massive loss of life, the destabilization of fragile democracies, and the inevitable extrusion of destitute refugees by the tens of thousands. It is naive to think that the United States, caught up in such a maelstrom close to home, would not have to divert attention from the European theatre.

The commission recognized that the problems of Central America do not begin and end with the Soviet Union. They are deeply rooted in poverty, social injustice, and the denial of fundamental human rights. The commission's proposals for addressing these ancient wrongs are sweeping and profound enough to be described as social-democratic. Certainly, in its scope and intent it bears comparison with the Marshall Plan, though on a smaller scale. Yet this aspect of the report has been largely ignored because the

commission also insists that its proposed economic and social reforms be protected by a military shield.

The AFL-CIO has conditioned its support for military aid to the Government of El Salvador on demonstrated progress there in the field of human rights. This reflects our conviction that there can be no purely military solution to El Salvador's travail. A Government that cannot or will not protect the rights of its citizens will not have the popular base necessary to prevail against Marxist-Leninist insurgencies. A Government that wins such a base is entitled to our military help.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has amassed more men under arms than all of its neighbours combined. And while much is made, properly, of the threat this buildup poses to Nicaragua's neighbours, it has for another dimension: it is a shield behind which trade union rights are being trampled, as workers are being forced to leave the unions of their choice and join Sandinista organizations. Yet, many of our European friends see the issue in Central America simply as one of American interventionism.

The Reagan Administration's policies deserve criticism, but however badly it has botched things, the fundamental issue remains: what is to be the fate of the peoples of Central America? Do they have a right to free institutions or must they yield to one or the other totalitarian extreme? And should their fate concern the United States alone?

The purpose of Nato is not simply to secure real estate but to secure a political system in which people are free to create and control their own institutions. The number of countries in which such a system operates is pitifully small. This sad fact, in an increasingly interdependent world economy, means that every retreat from political democracy under the assault of totalitarianism, anywhere in the world, is a blow to the interests of the dozen democracies that signed the North Atlantic Treaty thirty-five years ago.

It would not be realistic to suggest that Nato radically restructure itself to police the world. It would be equally unrealistic to believe that Nato can meet the challenge of the remainder of this century with the structures, doctrines and mission of a generation ago and still command the public support that democracies require for their policies. Bringing Nato into a better alignment with the actual global interests of the Alliance will require an extraordinary exercise of statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic.



A major crisis of identity

For some time now any description of the state of the Atlantic Alliance and any attempt to predict its future has had to confront one, simple common assumption, namely that the alliance is passing through a serious and lasting crisis.

Still, analysis of the various ups and downs of the alliance over the last 30 years and the ways in which they were resolved to avoid irreparable damage should restore confidence in the alliance's future.

When it was established, the Nato alliance was conceived as a reaction to the threat posed by the Soviet Union to Western European countries. The fear of the Soviet Union led them to search, almost in panic, for the security and protection that only the US could provide.

Thus two components were essential from the start: the military dimension of the alliance, and the American involvement in it.

Nato suffers today from an identity crisis. It no longer seems to present a clear image of a partnership for countries deeply bound to peace, animated by a political vision of their future, and for which military investment is not an end but only a means for obtaining peace and security.

The history of the Atlantic Alliance is sprinkled with crises. How could it have been otherwise if one considers its exceptional duration?

However, the crisis initiated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the ensuing strains and squabbles about the gas pipeline, U.S. policy in Central America, Europe's alleged reluctance to share the burden (not only financially) of the Western security appears to be of a different nature, firstly by its duration and secondly by its multifarious character.

Successive years of suspicion, recrimination, misunderstandings and quarrels, broken by intermittent harmony and co-operation, is a more than ordinary crisis. An "ordinary" crisis is a temporary state when the balance of forces and common interests are disturbed for a short period of time before moving towards a new balance and a new convergence of interests. But in this recent crisis the opposite seems to

have happened. Disturbances of the economic, social and political equilibrium under the member countries are now frequent. Solid consensus and the sharing of common interests appear to be of short duration and even unusual among the allies.

Practically no major political, economic and social interests of the various alliance countries are immune either alternately or simultaneously from a clash of interests and from differences of opinion. The disagreement on economic and monetary policy, and suspicion about strategic aims, and long-term policy towards the potential menace that still cements the alliance together have been present on a permanent basis within Nato for a number of years.

One can summarize the four challenges that Nato will either have to overcome, or, at least, to manage in the sense of limiting ensuing damage to tolerable levels:

- the political challenge,
- the strategic challenge,
- the economic challenge and
- the international challenge, primarily from Third World instability.

I do not want to dismiss the economic challenge nor discount the Third World's instability as a perturbing factor of the alliance's cohesion. But the political challenge and the strategic one are of paramount importance so I will focus on them.

It is the political challenge that appears to be the most global and the most fundamental. All the aforementioned challenges are, in a sense, political. Moreover, if any one of them reaches a particular intensity, even if confined initially to a particular field or particular aspect of the alliance

relationship, it risks becoming a political struggle.

The political challenge is also the most fundamental. Because it is defensive, the alliance must be able to rely on a common political vision of the world. It will only be able to resist the peacetime tensions and conflicts of interest if it can rely on a political concept which is not grounded on insuperable divergences amongst the allies.

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CHALLENGES TO THE WESTERN ALLIANCE

- LORD HOME · WILLIAM G. HYLAND
HENRY A. KISSINGER · ALEXANDER HAIG
EMILIO COLOMBO · HENRI SIMONET
FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS
JAMES R. SCHLESINGER · HANS APPEL
FRANZ-JOSEPH SCHULZE
JOHAN JORGEN HOLST
MICHAEL HOWARD · BULENT ECEVIT
THIERRY DE MONTBRIAL
BUNROKU YOSHINO · HELMUT SCHMIDT
ROY JENKINS · ROBERT S. STRAUSS
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NORMAN PODHORETZ
LAWRENCE FREEDMAN · MICHEL TATU
KARL KAISER · SHUNJI TAKAKA
AMOS A. JORDAN · LANE KIRKLAND
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MARIO SOARES · RONALD REAGAN
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Source: Statement of the Defence Estimates, 1984, The War Almanac, 1983 (The Military Balance, 1983-84).

JOHAN JØRGEN HOLST
Director of the Norwegian Institute
of International Affairs since 1981.Strength
with
clarity

Nato is committed to a two-pronged approach to security: the maintenance of adequate military strength to deter aggression, and a search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political problems can be solved. Arms control and disarmament can contribute to a stabilization of East-West relations in a manner which should enhance rather than detract from military security. The two prongs are complementary in nature.

The alliance will run into internal problems whenever the dual-track approach to security is observed in practice. Societies will support the required military effort only when it is associated with an alternative vision of a more cooperative arrangement than an open-ended military competition.

Nato strategy should be assessed in terms of a spectrum of potential contingencies and not be driven solely by the spectre of large-scale invasion. Moreover, attention should be paid to the potential impact of the military posture on peace-time relations and perceptions. This observation is relevant to the discussion of emerging technologies and the options they provide for large-scale deep strikes into Eastern Europe. A posture which is optimized for disrupting a large-scale Soviet offensive towards Western Europe may push Eastern Europe deeper into the Soviet military embrace.

Modern warfare has developed a velocity and intensity of destruction which defies deliberate and measured control by political authorities. It conveys the danger of the military machine driving political institutions across the threshold of no return. Nuclear weapons in particular, have compounded the problem of maintaining political control.

In the search for viable conventional options, Nato should be looking for responses which slow down and space out military operations rather than putting a premium on rapid and massive counter-strikes which threaten to consume options for restraint and early termination of the war.

Nato's reliance on large-scale and early use of battlefield nuclear weapons epitomizes the danger of losing control and of self-imposed immobility at the point of crisis. Conditions have changed since the strategy of flexible response was first conceived in the early 1960s and later promulgated in 1967.

If the purpose of using battlefield nuclear weapons is not to turn conventional defeat into nuclear victory but rather to increase the danger of escalation to the level of strategic nuclear forces in order to induce the adversary to stop the war, it is hard to see why Nato needs the thousands of nuclear warheads which will remain in Europe even after the Montebello decision to reduce Nato's inventory in Europe with 1,400 nuclear warheads has been implemented.

It seems to suggest rather an

option of prolonged nuclear war on the battlefield in Europe, an option which seems particularly unattractive in view of Soviet nuclear capabilities and the density of population and industry in Central Europe. The spectre of being enveloped by the dilemma of using or losing the nuclear weapons which are kept in munition sites in forward areas and intended for use by delivery systems with short range and firing from forward positions is one which seems bound to attract increasing concern and opposition.

Nato will be compelled to move in the direction of abandoning reliance on the option of first use of nuclear weapons. This is not a matter primarily of declaratory commitments, but rather of re-fashioning the structure of nuclear deployments so as to prevent them from driving decisions about the employment of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, it seems doubtful if Nato should conclude an agreement with the Warsaw Pact countries to renounce the option of first use of nuclear weapons as such agreements tend to breed inflated views of their importance and, perhaps more importantly, they could be exploited for purposes of claiming a *droit de regard* regarding the general defence policy of the other contracting party. Defence policy should not be made hostage to the consent of the adversary. However, it should be fashioned also in cognizance of his perspectives, expectations and concerns.

Other modes of regulation may require formal agreements concerning build-down, disengagement and thinning-out of nuclear (and conventional) weapons. It is necessary for Nato to adopt a comprehensive approach so as not to create an artificial separation between the definition of solutions in the fields of military planning and arms control negotiations.

It may be asked whether the American commitment to the defence of Europe could be maintained by a different posture than the present one, even taking into account the geographical asymmetries of a distant "island power" like the United States and a continental "heartland power" like the Soviet Union in relation to the central front in Europe. A combination of prepositioned equipment, regular exercises and host nation support agreements could possibly provide a basis for a substantial build-down of the American permanent military presence in Western Europe provided the Soviet Union could be persuaded to build-down its permanent military presence in Eastern Europe corresponding to it. There is a strong political case for maintaining the priority of Soviet and American troop reductions in the Vienna negotiations about mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

Nato's strategy must cover the whole alliance area, not just the central front. While the general principles upon which it

NATO COUNTRIES

Central front forces

Total soldiers

800,000

Soldiers in fighting units

590,000

Main battle tanks

7,900

Artillery

3,000

Anti-tank guided weapons (including helicopters)

7,900

Fixed-wing tactical aircraft

1,300

Submarines

4,800

Maritime aircraft

300

Mines (offensive)

850

Some 10 subs serve in the Mediterranean

Atlantic second fleet

Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Bermuda, Keflavik (Iceland), Holy Loch (Britain)

Eastern Atlantic maritime forces

Surface ships

80

Submarines

38

Maritime aircraft

300

Mines (offensive)

850

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PACIFIC

Detachments from this fleet (average 2-3 submarines, 8 surface combatants, 2 amphibious, 12 support ships) serve in the Indian Ocean; facilities also in Vietnam (Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay), South Yemen (Aden and Socatra) and Ethiopia (Dahak Is.).

Yokosuka (Japan HQ), Subic Bay (Philippines), Agaña, Apra, Harbour (Guam), Midway.

33,000

WESTERN PACIFIC

Seventh fleet

3,400

GUAM

1,000

PHILIPPINES

2,425

JAPAN

15,500

USSR

75,000

MONGOLIA

105,000

AFGHANISTAN

1,800

INDIAN OCEAN

Middle East force (The Gulf)

1,800

INDIAN OCEAN

Surface ships

57

Submarines

83

Maritime aircraft

450

Mines (offensive)

26,000

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Surface ships

80

WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES

Central front forces

Total soldiers

980,000

Soldiers in fighting units

740,000

Main battle tanks

18,000

Artillery

8,200

Anti-tank guided weapons (including helicopters)

10,300

Fixed-wing tactical aircraft

2,700

Submarines

57

Maritime aircraft

450

Mines (offensive)

26,000

Some 10 subs serve in the Mediterranean

Atlantic second fleet

Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Bermuda, Keflavik (Iceland), Holy Loch (Britain)

Eastern Atlantic maritime forces

Surface ships

80

Submarines

38

Maritime aircraft

300

Mines (offensive)

850

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Atlantic second fleet

Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Bermuda, Keflavik (Iceland), Holy Loch (Britain)

Eastern Atlantic maritime forces

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Submarines

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Maritime aircraft

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Mines (offensive)

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HANS APPEL

West German Minister of Finance 1974-78. Minister of Defence 1978-82.

Limited room to turn

When it adopted the Harmel Report seventeen years ago, the alliance brought to an almost a decade of discussions devoted to a review and successful adjustment of its strategy. Today, we find ourselves in a new phase of assessment and adjustment. The "decreasing acceptance of nuclear weapons in Western societies" has triggered this discussion. The peace movements have made it a focus of public interest.

The military strategic debate is essentially concerned with removing NATO's dependence on the early use of nuclear weapons. Conventionalization, strengthening the conventional capability of the alliance, are the answers given by the experts. However, the transition into practice will be possible only if provided that complex interrelated facts are taken into consideration; and the room for manoeuvre is incomparably smaller than these clear-cut answers suggest.

Conventionalization is conceivable only provided that and to the extent that the primary aim of our strategy of deterrence, namely the prevention of war, is not abandoned. For us Europeans, one major element of this prevention of war is that the superpowers fully share the risk of a war breaking out in Europe. An aggressor must continue to face incalculable risks as far as his own survival is concerned. Even though the nuclear threshold needs to be raised by strengthening NATO's conventional deterrent, it is impossible at present to renounce nuclear deterrence.

On the other hand, an improvement in our conventional capabilities cannot and must not make it appear possible to wage a conventional war in Europe. It must not be accompanied by a relapse into earlier times in which war was considered a continuation of politics by other means. Today, the decisive criterion of conventionalization is no longer its practical value in a war, but its value as a deterrent in peacetime.

A conventionalization of our defence concept will trigger highly dangerous debates in the Federal Republic of Germany. The alliance must therefore be aware of the extraordinarily limited political and psychological room for manoeuvre at its disposal, if it does not wish to defend the concept in the Federal Republic which denuclearization is intended to restore in Western societies.

The idea of not defending our territory in immediate proximity to the intra-German border has been discussed before. However, I doubt whether the people in the densely populated region will accept a defence concept which, in a first phase, abandons major portions of their territory, only in order to save the conventional battle fought out to the bitter end on German soil.

The alternative is being discussed in the United States. Instead of forward defence in the sense of defending the NATO area close to its borders, there is to be forward defence in the sense of advancing into enemy territory. By means of highly mobile units with strong fire power, NATO is to be able to advance into the depth of enemy territory and seek a decision there. This concept too is unacceptable in the Federal Republic. We would expose ourselves to Soviet charges that we wish to launch a conventional attack and involve its territory in a war.

The Germans in particular would, in view of our invasion of the Soviet Union during the last world war, find it difficult to withstand such a campaign, not least because of the Federal Armed Forces' particularly high contribution to NATO's conventional deterrent in Europe.



Protest... Soviet hardware... the new face of war. Children link hands to demonstrate against the installation of cruise and Pershing missiles (left); a Soviet missile launcher on manoeuvres; and a Nato soldier on a chemical and biological warfare exercise in West Germany provides a sinister contrast to local mothers and children.

Reflections of this kind also raise questions which might substantially change or strain East-West relations. We need more, not less, mutual understanding between East and West.

In addition to the fundamental discussion about the conditions of conventionalization, of which I have mentioned only a few aspects which are important for the Federal Republic, there is the question of implementation.

In the light of present demographic trends, it does not appear to be possible further to strengthen NATO's conventional combat power by "more troops". The Federal Armed Forces number 495,000 service-men. In order to maintain this high level, the Federal Republic has, unlike the United States and Great Britain, retained universal liability to military service. From 1988 onwards, the decline in the birth rate will make its impact felt: the number of young men liable to military service and by the middle of the 1990s their number will have halved.



Hans Appel

Even though the mobilization strength of the Federal Armed Forces, with its reserves numbering roughly 1.2 million, is being maintained, this will ultimately mean a shortfall of some 100,000 conscripts annually. For political reasons it will hardly be possible to compensate for this decline by extending the period of basic military service.

Given the fact, however, that these demographic trends are particularly pronounced in the Federal Republic, substantial additional efforts will be needed in order to maintain even the current conventional defence capability of the Federal Armed Forces.

Strengthening the conventional combat power is, not least, also a financial issue, which applies even more if the decrease in the number of troops is to be offset by greater quantities of better equipment. We should not harbour the illusion that the necessary funds could be provided by a major expansion of Western defence budgets. The change of government in Bonn has made it clear that the present government too is in no position to comply with NATO's 1977 aim of a three per cent annual increase in defence expenditure in real terms - either in 1984 or in the years ahead. The rise of four per cent demanded by General Rogers has already proved illusory. The United States is the only country, after a phase of neglecting its defence, to have substantially increased its military expenditure, without regard to the overall budget.

Strengthening the conventional combat power is, not least, also a financial issue, which applies even more if the decrease in the number of troops is to be offset by greater quantities of better equipment. We should not harbour the illusion that the necessary funds could be provided by a major expansion of Western defence budgets. The change of government in Bonn has made it clear that the present government too is in no position to comply with NATO's 1977 aim of a three per cent annual increase in defence expenditure in real terms - either in 1984 or in the years ahead. The rise of four per cent demanded by General Rogers has already proved illusory. The United States is the only country, after a phase of neglecting its defence, to have substantially increased its military expenditure, without regard to the overall budget.

The negative repercussions of the American deficit for the European economy show clearly that this solution is not acceptable in the long term. In view of the international protection and structural change, national budgets will continue to labour under considerable strain. In the Federal Republic, a transfer of funds from social security to defence is ruled out. In our country, social security and justice form part of our security and part also of our catalogue of values which sets us apart from the East and on which our attractiveness vis-à-vis the East is based.

Finally, technological developments are the third component with which NATO's conventional capability can be strengthened. The progress already achieved or to be expected in the field of weapons technology can be used primarily to denuclearize anti-tank defence, anti-aircraft defence and extensive interdiction. This indeed affords the most promising opportunity of reducing NATO's dependence on nuclear weapons.

However, we must not replace reality with science fiction in this field either. Even if we achieve decisive breakthroughs in weapons technology in the next few years, I doubt that such new technologies can reach the troops before the 1990s. In the Federal Republic of Germany at least, the pattern of expenditure on armaments is, until the end of this decade, fixed to such a large extent by major procurement projects that substantial change is possible only within narrow limits. We are, however, formulating and implementing our security policy in the 1980s.

An approximate conventional balance in Europe should be achieved above all, not by the Warsaw Pact, but by the forces of its structure to defence. The Stockholm negotiations in Vienna could provide an opportunity in this respect.

It is essential that we explore the Soviet proposals thoroughly and take initiatives of our own.

Concentrating, interlocking and streamlining European security policy and its defence resources would substantially strengthen the alliance's conventional capability - particularly since the two European nuclear powers, France and Great Britain, have, at least in the past, been committed to a balance between conventional and nuclear capabilities. They must be relied upon to maintain this balance in future too, despite the expansion of their nuclear potentials.

Having been the focal point of two devastating world wars, Europe bears responsibility for peace and must actively fulfil this responsibility. By strengthening the European component of the alliance, it can contribute to developing, on step-by-step basis, the policy of mutual deterrence into a policy of partnership for common security, even if the superpowers' weight is immense. Only in this way can Europe perceive its function, find its identity, and use its strength indissolubly to involve the United States and the Soviet Union in the process of gradually developing a European peace order.

Nato - the major dates

(other key events in lighter type)

1949	1962
April 4 The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.	May 4-6 The Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Council meeting in Athens review the circumstances in which the alliance might be compelled to have recourse to nuclear weapons (Algeria Guidelines). Cuban missile crisis.
Aug 24 The North Atlantic Treaty comes into force.	Oct 22-23 Nov 20 The French Government announces that French force commitments will end on July 1, 1966, and declares that the withdrawal of French elements entails the transfer of allied facilities out of France by April 1, 1967.
Sept 17 First session of the North Atlantic Council in Washington.	Mar 29 The French Government announces that French force commitments will end on July 1, 1966, and declares that the withdrawal of French elements entails the transfer of allied facilities out of France by April 1, 1967.
1950	1966
June 25 Korean War starts.	Sept 13 The North Atlantic Council decides to transfer SHAPE to Casteau near Mons, Belgium.
Dec 20 The Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers decide to merge the military organization of the Western Union into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.	Oct 26 The North Atlantic Council decides to move its headquarters to Brussels.
1951	1968
April 2 Allied Command Europe becomes operational with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) located at Rocquencourt near Paris.	Aug 20/21 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. Warsaw Pact.
1952	1970
Feb 18 Greece and Turkey join NATO.	Mar 5 Non-Proliferation Treaty on Nuclear Weapons comes into force. Salt talks in Vienna.
Feb 20-25 The North Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon reorganizes the structure of the alliance and becomes a permanent organization with its headquarters in Paris.	April 16 Opening of Salt II in Geneva.
1953	1974
Mar 5 Death of Stalin.	July 15 Military coup in Cyprus, followed by Turkish invasion. Greece withdraws from NATO's integrated military structure (reintegrates Oct 20, 1980).
July 27 Korean War Armistice signed.	Aug 14 Final phase of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki.
Aug 6 USSR announces it has the A-bomb.	1975
1955	1975
May 5 The Federal Republic of Germany becomes a member of NATO.	July 1-3 Final phase of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki.
May 14 Warsaw Pact concluded, embracing Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and USSR.	1979
Dec 15-16 Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council. The Council decides to equip the forces of the alliance with atomic weapons.	Dec 21 USSR invades Afghanistan.
1956	1982
Oct 31 Britain and France invade Egypt (Suez crisis). USSR crushes Hungarian uprising.	Apr 2-4 Falklands War.
Nov 4 USSR crushes Hungarian uprising.	May 14 Spain becomes the sixteenth member of NATO.
1958	1983
Jan 1 Treaty of Rome, setting up EEC, comes into force.	June 30 Opening of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (SALT) in Geneva. Martial law declared in Poland.
1961	Dec 13 USSR withdraws from Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) talks in Geneva.
Aug 13 Erection of Berlin Wall.	Nov 23

KARL KAISER

Director of the Research Institute of the German Society for Foreign Affairs since 1973.

Troubled but thriving

fore lies in two areas: the improvement rather than the replacement of nuclear deterrence as well as a general détente policy which aims at improving the political relationship between East and West.

It now appears that the public debate in NATO is returning to a more sober assessment of the possibilities of change with regard to nuclear deterrence. The calmer mode in the public debate and the protest movement that occurred in 1984 has several reasons. First, the decision of majorities to deploy missiles in answer to the lack of progress of the negotiations on Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF). That decision, notably the vote of the West German parliament, has a clarifying effect.

Second, the peace and protest movement of 1984, no longer corresponds to the movement of the beginning of the 1980s. The Soviet Union gravely misjudged the impact of its own



nuclear behaviour on the peace movement. The effect of the Soviet arms build-up has been to reduce the number of those in the peace movement that advocates a departure of the Federal Republic of Germany from NATO.

Third, the nuclear debate has calmed down as a result of the learning effect which any debate is likely to have. The situation in the Federal Republic of Germany may be indicative for the general situation in NATO. After the outbreak of energy that materialized in protest and discussion since 1981 a certain constellation has emerged. First, the group that opposes nuclear deterrence in principle. It looks for genuine alternatives and is willing to accept a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons. There are still proponents of a "no first use" policy, but this has emerged around the notion that one should decrease dependence on early first use by

strengthening conventional defence. However, the political debate on these approaches is skirting a danger, which the proponents of nuclear deterrence have not yet fully appreciated: the heading of "alternative strategies".

Having rediscovered that genuine alternatives to nuclear deterrence are not available, efforts of this kind look at two different avenues for the evolution of strategy: the reduction of dependence on early use of nuclear weapons in case of aggression.

When several prominent Americans, including Mr. Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defence, launched the idea of an East-West agreement on the no-first-use of nuclear weapons they found and reaffirmed a critical European mood: reassessing the search for nuclear weapons in the defence of Europe. These American concerns over being implicated in a nuclear war that starts in Europe, joined forces with European concerns to become the battlefield of potential conflict between the two superpowers.

In the meantime, however, the debate has broadened. It is no longer just about the reduction of nuclear weapons. It is about the possibility of a "no first use" policy, which has emerged around the notion that one should decrease dependence on early first use by

strengthening conventional defence. However, the political debate on these approaches is skirting a danger, which the proponents of nuclear deterrence have not yet fully appreciated: the heading of "alternative strategies".

If there is no radical alternative to nuclear deterrence and desperately little margin of manoeuvre for gradual improvement in the direction of raising the nuclear threshold because of higher costs, what are the likely and the desirable consequences? The likely consequence appears reasonably certain. Given the continued build-up of nuclear arms, in combination with the crying necessity for additional resources in an impoverished Third World, the gap between demands and realities will grow among those who oppose nuclear deterrence and even among those who only want to improve it. The nuclear stage will remain an open field and constantly challenge the consensus that represents the foundation for alliance policy.

For those who oppose nuclear deterrence in principle the gap between demands and realities will remain unbridgeable. But the large number of those who have legitimate doubts and concerns can be influenced by policies. Approaches dealing

attitudes toward East-West competition. Generally speaking, the European Allies have been less willing than the US to perceive and respond to the East in geostrategic forms, and more concerned than the US to insulate their direct relations with the USSR and Eastern Europe from the global East-West competition. The Middle East, Afghanistan, and Central America are only the most recent examples of regional conflicts in which this perceptual divergence has inhibited the development of a unified Alliance viewpoint, let alone concerted action.

Given all these problems, it is clear that any attempt formally to broaden the military purview of the Alliance is foredoomed. Even NATO's current security mandate has been stressed to contain such intra-alliance issues as the Greek-Turkish imbroglio. To suppose that NATO's commitment to collective defence could be stretched to accommodate even more divisive contingencies is simply quixotic.

The fact is, there are no simple formulas for the Alliance's dealing with contingencies with which NATO was never originally intended to cope and which it is no better suited to confront today. Thus the most immediate requirement is to lower expectations - largely US expectations - which currently threaten to exacerbate Alliance problems without solving global ones.

At the same time, the European allies must come to terms with the reality that collective security within the North Atlantic treaty area does not assure innocent insecurity outside it. The United States, too, is to a degree prisoner of its interests, historical traditions, and domestic structure. Most Americans will not support a security posture in Europe to which their own survival is hostage in the face of allied indifference to conditions outside NATO which seem to Americans equally threatening and far more imminent.

Fortunately, a formal alliance commitment to out-of-area engagement is not required. What is required is that individual allies be willing to share the costs and risks of broader security management, and that some attempt, whether through NATO mechanisms or around them, be made to coordinate their efforts.

There is some evidence that the former requirement is already beginning to be met, as the activities of Britain in the Gulf, France in North Africa, and Germany in Turkey and Pakistan indicate. There is unfortunately far less evidence of a serious attempt to coordinate these efforts, and it is in this area that scope exists for early improvement. Four such improvements would go far toward meeting the out-of-area challenge.

First, all could do a far better job of pooling national intelligence. Inadequate intelligence sharing has long been a problem. There are certainly risks, particularly for the US. Yet we simply must accept them.

Second, given such improved common knowledge, we require some routine mechanism for collectively monitoring and forecasting situations which could require a coordinated multinational response.

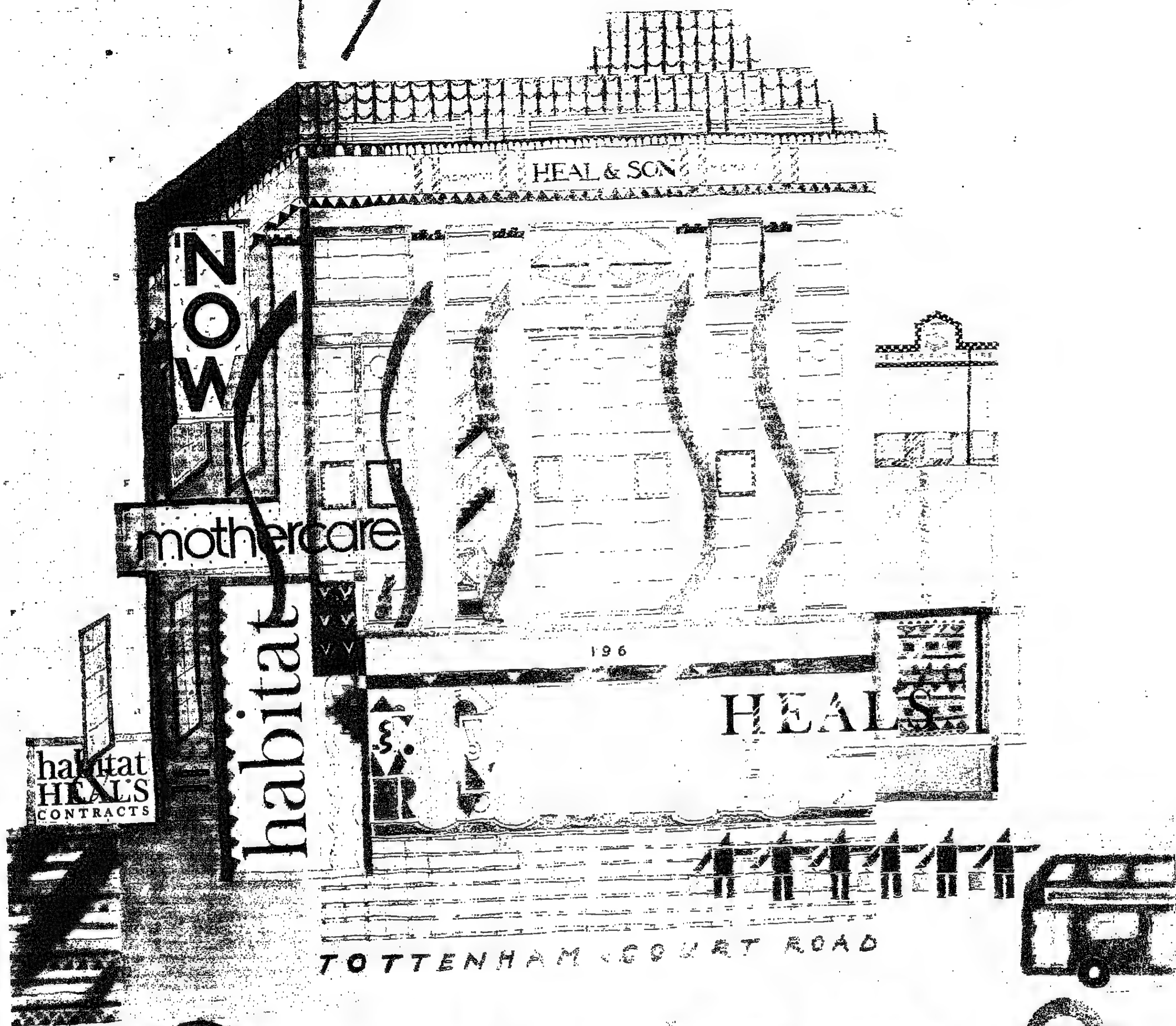
Not all contingencies are wholly unpredictable, and there is no reason why the Allies cannot undertake limited contingency planning.

The third requirement, which the first two would facilitate, is for more effective crisis consultation. While a hotline similar to the one which the US maintains with the USSR is not needed among allies, something more is needed than the pro-forma practice of advising the others of a decision after it has already been reached.

Finally, all the allies need to work to lower the intra-mural noise level. Whether over a pipeline disagreement, or the Palestinian problem, or Central America, rhetoric does at least as much damage as the dispute itself. Such self-discipline is not needed for democratic governments, and it is constrained by the very public accountability we seek to preserve. But between unrestrained public argument and unacceptable censorship lies a huge middle ground.

with them are likely to strengthen legitimacy among the majority that supports NATO security policy. Such approaches must work credibly at two levels. First, the stabilization of nuclear deterrence by improving calculability, balance, and crisis management. Stability is possible at a significantly lower level of nuclear potential. Moreover, any progress in the area of stabilizing conventional arms competition and restoring the balance represents a step in the same direction since conventional conflict remains the paramount trigger of nuclear conflict.

The political framework of nuclear deterrence constitutes the equally important second level. Though resolution of the conflict that lies at the origin of nuclear deterrence will be the task of generations, a great amount can be done to affect the political conditions of the East-West relationship. A minimum set of agreed rules on global and regional behaviour as well as cooperative links in non-military areas, in particular in the economic field, are likely to improve and stabilize the environment within which nuclear deterrence plays a continued role. Since the millennium of the non-nuclear world is not around the corner and since nuclear deterrence remains essential to prevent war, the political dimensions of stability need strengthening.

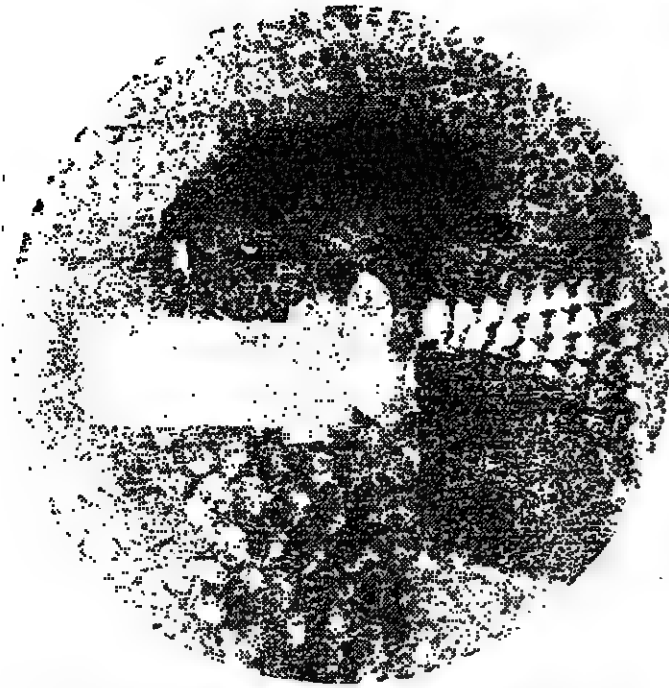


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The man on the flip side



The artist chosen to represent Britain at this year's Venice Biennale is the abstract painter Howard Hodgkin. But is the Biennale the avant garde showcase it used to be in the sixties?



Howard Hodgkin: hot competition against an eau de nil backdrop. Above left, Hodgkin's oil on wood "Valentine".

Next month, the British contemporary artist Howard Hodgkin will be featured at the Venice Biennale, the biennial culture festival. The Biennale has traditionally been an important platform for British art. Henry Moore described 1948, the year he was given a major exhibition at Venice, as the turning point in his career and Hodgkin's international reputation is likely to be given a similar lift.

Julian Andrews, the director of fine arts at the British Council, which commissions and funds the British pavilion, believes: "Venice is still the most important showcase or launching pad for contemporary art. With Howard Hodgkin, a mid-career painter who has come to tremendous strength recently, it's like throwing down a card, stating that we do believe that he really is a good painter - that his work is going to stand up."

There is some hot competition from his neighbours at the Biennale. On one side of the British pavilion will be Dubuffet, representing France, and on the other, A. R. Penck to Germany. "It's rather like being on the flip side of a record by some great celebrity," remarked Hodgkin modestly.

The interior of the British pavilion is being painted *en plein*, a calm backdrop for

Hodgkin's 22 small wooden panels - the same shade that has recently immersed his Bloomsbury house. When we met him he was still shuffling around distractedly at home, trying to visualise the effect of the clear Venetian light. "Every one's afraid the *en plein* will make the reds in my pictures vibrate too much," he said, "but the bright light will bleach it out tremendously, make it go greyish."

Hodgkin is fascinated by interiors. His most consistent theme has been people in interiors - friends, often couples in their own surroundings.

In Hodgkin's house his work as a painter is rigorously confined to a clinically white and bare ground floor studio. Upstairs, the living rooms are a wholly different atmosphere: walls of green and red books, Indian miniatures, Islamic tiles propped up on the mantelpiece and above it a Venetian relief. This division between his work and his domestic life reflects the diversity of Hodgkin's place in the art world.

Hodgkin, now aged 52, decided to become a painter at the age of seven and he has gone about it with a rare thoroughness and professionalism. He has cultivated a private persona as a painter, keeping himself apart from any school or movement. He still remains

under exclusive contract to the New York dealer Knoedler, preferring to keep the "all-too-consuming" intrigues of the art world at distance from his work.

And he has a public role as an avid collector - mainly of Indian art, on which is he is an authority - and as a trustee, formerly of the Tate Gallery and now of the National Gallery.

This merger of opposites is also the essence of Hodgkin's art, with its tightness and hedonism, voluptuousness and violence. The vibrating layers of wild colour, purples smeared on pink, raw red spots exploding across acid greens that seem like passionate, impulsive outbursts are, in fact, built up slowly, the result of days, even months of anxious deliberation.

The titles of his works record the location or occasion of the painting. Sometimes Hodgkin begins with a straightforward drawing of the subject, but what follows is intensely subjective. The physical setting is masked, even obliterated by strokes and dabs of luxuriant paint that evoke a moment of intense emotion, signifying an event, perhaps a heated conversation or an erotic act, that has stuck in his mind. "I am a representational painter," he explained, "but not a painter of appearances. I paint representational pictures of emotional situations."

Always present is Hodgkin's idiosyncratic sense of the ironic and his sharp, amused eye for characterization. While the title *Tea* suggests a homely, even staid event, the red dots splattered like blood across the oblong surface of his painting evoke something much more sinister. Hodgkin recalls the time when, over tea at a friend's house, a male hustler told his life story "like something from Mayhew's London".

Similarly, in *Mr and Mrs J. Kirkman*, a domestic interior, the husband is a pair of beady green dots floating on the left, the wife a set of green Jewellery.

The attention caused by his prominence at the Biennale will further increase the value of his work. One of his earliest buyers paid £250 for a picture 20 years ago and has just bought a recent portrait for almost £25,000. But his reputation in Europe has never matched that in the United States. Two years ago, John Russell, art critic of *The New York Times*, hailed Hodgkin as the greatest British painter since Turner, and the artist producing probably the most important paintings anywhere in the world. In that context, Hodgkin's display at the Biennale is long overdue.

Jane Withers and Anthony Fawcett

All the world's stage

The 41st Venice Biennale, the world's longest-running and most expensive international exhibition of contemporary art, opens on June 10. Set in the Giardini Pubblici, its size and structure - it boasts a budget of £1.7 million from the Italian Government - reflects its roots in more assured times.

A central pavilion houses the main international exhibition and the national pavilions are scattered around it. The styles of the pavilions are a vivid display of national images, with pillars, domes, and porticos bolstering national prestige.

This year, 34 countries will take part, with a heady brew of every style of art. Familiar figures like Dubuffet, A. R. Penck and Howard Hodgkin rub shoulders with Italian dandies masquerading as old masters, New York graffitiists and official Russian art. Picasso, de Chirico and Duchamp with his moustached *Mona Lisa* are used, among others, to set in context the current flux of wilfully anachronistic Italians who quote skittishly from old masters, drawings from England will be included from Peter Greenaway's film *The Draughtsmen's Contract* and six paintings by Christopher Lebrun.

But Venice is not what it was.

The unique status awarded to it in the 1960s as the place to present and promote contemporary art has been eroded by competition from the Kassel Documents and the Paris Biennale and by its political and financial problems of the seventies. In 1974 a quarrel between politicians even caused its cancellation.

Reforms have been announced to put the event back on the rails. Prize-giving has been abolished and themes have been chosen to give the whole event some coherence. This year's slogan is "Art and Arts - the Present and the Past".

Supporters greet the Biennale with renewed optimism, but a faction of radical critics are adamant that it will never rise again. Many shared the opinion of French critic Pierre Restany on the last Biennale: "This putrid broth smells of compromise and political share-outs. Venice, not only faces the permanent threat of high water but the new Biennale risk of high muddle". Still, the lure of the Biennale's Venetian location guarantees its survival. Artists, critics, dealers, collectors and free-wheelers still pour in for the three hectic days of press, views and parties. Art and commerce mingle, and La Serenissima makes up for almost anything.

however... Russell Davies

Books to buy for their shelf-life

Young Married of Cheltenham writes to ask: How does one stock one's bookshelves so that nobody will say anything about the contents? During the first months of our marriage we have tried to do our share of entertaining, offering hospitality both to local friends and to members of our families.

But time and again we have been devastated - promising friendships have even been terminated - by remarks we have heard passed about the reading matter we have on display. Admittedly it does not look especially attractive - we buy only paperbacks, and by the time we have both read them, fallen asleep on them in bed etc, they present a battered appearance. But surely that is no excuse for the loud snorts, bursts of unexplained laughter and cries of "Bizarre!" which fill the air whenever a guest is left to scan our shelves. One invitee even went so far as to pick out a book and drop it into the nearby waste-basket, without a word. It was *Too Late the Phalarope* by Alan Paton. What are we to do? The shelves are built-in, so they must be filled with something. We need to know how we can re-stock the space, cheaply, in such a way...

A: OK, OK, we have got the message. My goodness, Young - may I call you Young? - you are a worthy young person. I suspect that what you really ought to do is initiate a video library, preferably specializing in sexy films which may reverse that distressing trend in your marriage which sees you already reading in bed at your time of life. What's more, one video tape looks much like another, so they do not attract comment. However, they do attract dust, and burglars.

If you insist on books, which to judge by the length of your letter I would guess you do, there is a certain amount that can be done. The Bible and Shakespeare, as everyone knows, are beyond comment, and they can take up more space than you think. At the turn of the century, publishers such as Dent's specialized in spiriting up the Scriptures and the Bard's works into small volumes - Genesis, King Lear, etc - and complete sets of these will occupy yards and yards of comment-free shelf space. They are no longer cheap, but they are utterly reliable in reducing guests to silence, so you may feel the extra investment is worthwhile.

Almost as good, and very much cheaper, are the works of H. S. Merriman. Henry Seib

Merriman (1862-1903) was a prolific author, without whose works second-hand book shops would look a lot emptier than they do. Nobody buys them, but they come in quite handsome little sets - worth a good foot or two of shelf, I should imagine.

And of course, you can buy several copies of the same work and stretch your Merriman collection sideways as far as you like. With this author, nobody will notice. He exercises a strange, narcotic fascination. The worst you will inspire by way of a reaction from your shelf inspectors is the question: "Who was this bloke, then?" The response: "His real name was Scott", will be enough to shut them up.

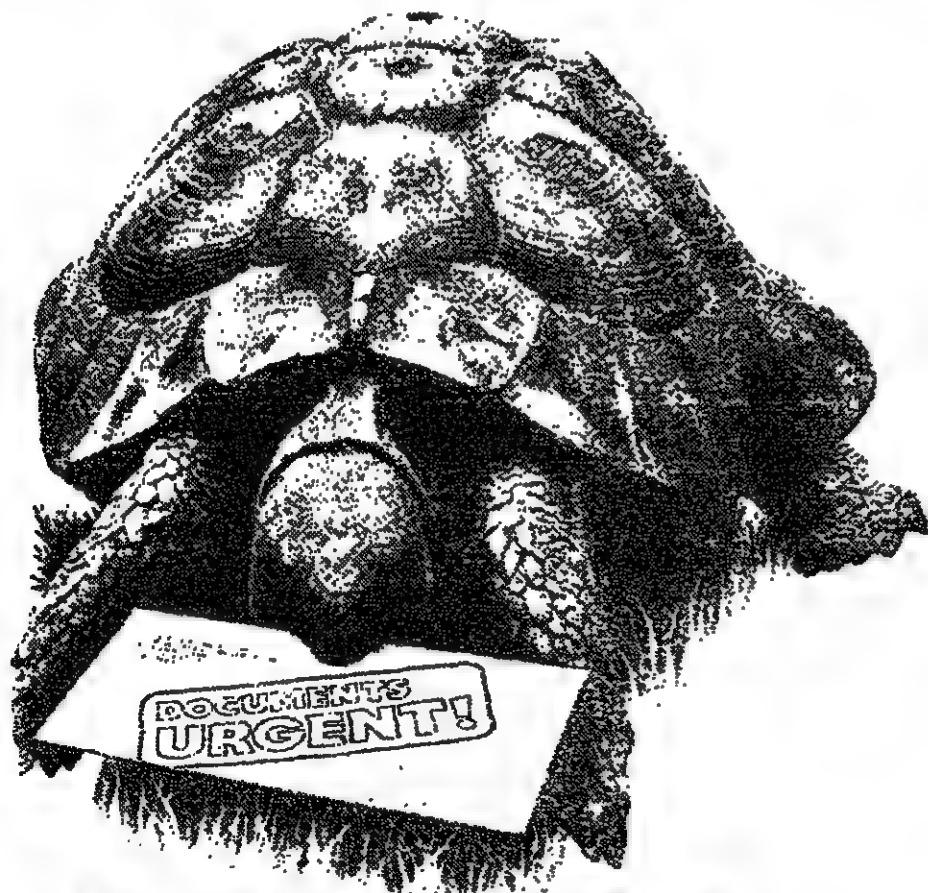
Another alternative is to collect different editions of the same carefully chosen boring work. Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* always comes in at least two volumes, some of them vast, and no doubt there are Finnish, Icelandic and Japanese versions to keep your collection swelling. As long as you don't invite any professors of French literature you are in the clear.

Anything by Hugo is suited to your purposes, in fact, and his books are generally far too big to drop into the average British waste basket. Do not worry about that incident, by the way. Your guest probably once had a phalarope called *Too Late*, which died, and your book brought back unhappy memories.

Some pitfalls to avoid: P.G. Wodehouse is not advised. There is plenty of him - we could probably command most of your space - but guests tend to insist on armchairs and read him and you may not get a sensible word out of them thereafter. Worse, they may take it to bed, and gales of laughter from an adjoining bedroom are, I imagine, the last thing you want in your delicate sexual situation. Encyclopaedias, despite arguments, but also start them. Unless you can find a *Britannica* so very old and decrepit that it's not worth looking anything up, stay out of this area. But remember that you can pawn valuable books by keeping your telephone directories in the bookshelf. Landowners are particularly fortunate in this respect. Finally, don't under any circumstances buy a book called *Her Privates We*. It's quite a famous book, on sale at most second-hand shops, but its title attracts the kind of comment that can get an evening off to a bad start, even in Cheltenham.

Miles Kingston is on holiday.

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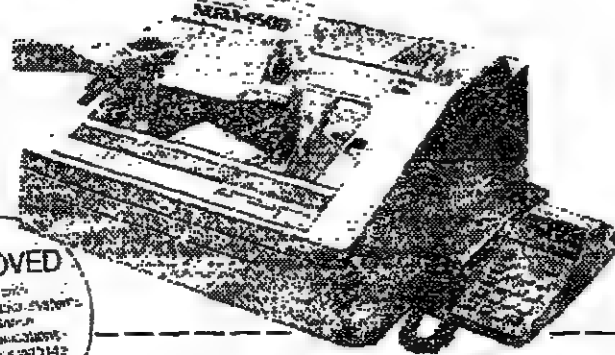
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This year's fire service captain is Clare Bangor-Jones, who is about to read law at Leeds University. She has answered 94 fire calls in her two years in the fire service - which is unique in having women fire fighters.

But at Gordonstoun, you cannot say to a teacher you were too busy putting out a fire to do homework.

Many schools offer the same outdoor pursuits, expeditions and community service, but at Gordonstoun - 50 years old this year - they are an integral part of the school's philosophy and timetable.

Gordonstoun, with 50 staff, 460 pupils - one third of whom are girls - is a now happy school. The ruled, like the uniforms, are durable and sensible. Drinking, smoking, thoughtlessness, pomposity, excessive individualism and sexual intercourse are banned. The *Chariots of Fire* spirit has been rekindled in the rich farmland on the Moray Firth.

Its history began in late 1932, when five of Hitler's SA kicked a man to death in front of his mother. They were tried and imprisoned. Hitler sent them a telegram of congratulation. Kurt Hahn the headmaster of a school at Salem, in Baden, wrote to all ex-pupils urging them to condemn the murderers. He was jailed and only after the intervention of Ramsay MacDonald was he allowed to leave for exile in Britain.

Hahn immediately started a new school in Britain. Gordonstoun began tentatively with only two boys, but Hahn's charm and connections began to win him a few wealthy patrons who were impressed with his determination. Prince Philip was one of the early pupils.

The school also developed pragmatically. The boys helped build what was lacking and served the community by watching the coast during storms and rescuing people from the Cairngorms. Hahn drew up a fearsome Prussian lifestyle: shorts in all weathers, a bare-chested run and cold shower every morning, and a



Gordonstoun: Chariots of Fire spirit rekindled beside the Moray Firth.

solitary walk of repentance as the ultimate punishment. While Prince Charles was there from 1962 to 1967, Fleet Street focussed on the school, making the boy scout image out to be fairly ridiculous. At that time there was internal unrest over the school's approach.

For the 1960s hit the school lifestyle like alcohol hits sailors after a year at sea. As one old boy said: "It really only equipped you for life in the Army. It was unacademic and hair-kneed, catering for the thick sons of the rich." Discontent swelled and burst in a riot in 1968 which was disbursed with some difficulty.

"I had problems with life when I left," the former pupil said. "I found it difficult to relate to women. If you were caught in bed with a maid at Gordonstoun you were expelled. If you were caught in bed with another boy you were demoted."

In 1972, the school admitted girls throughout the school. Business studies were introduced and more provision made for academic pursuits.

Michael Mavor, the youngest headmaster in Britain when he was appointed at the age of 31, five years ago, is still trying to change that image but admits it is like trying to turn around a battleship. He has also tried to take the best of Hahn's ideas and adapt them to the demands of today.

But other changes have been more inevitable. There is now a computer centre and more emphasis on academic success. Mr Mavor is proud of his 83 per cent pass rate at "A" level last year.

With fees of almost £5,000 a year, it is astonishing how catholic the Gordonstoun intake is. "We are not a school for rich people," said Mr Mavor. "Money should not be an obstacle to coming here."

Parents are asked to place themselves in one of nine categories depending on their ability to pay the fees. Twenty parents are paying more than the basic £500,000 Jubilee Fund is to go to bursaries and scholarships.

Distance and seclusion still allow the school a little

eccentricity and the pupils seem to create some of it themselves. Shorts, made optional some years ago, are in fashion this year which irritates the girls whose woolly socks and long skirts display no leg at all.

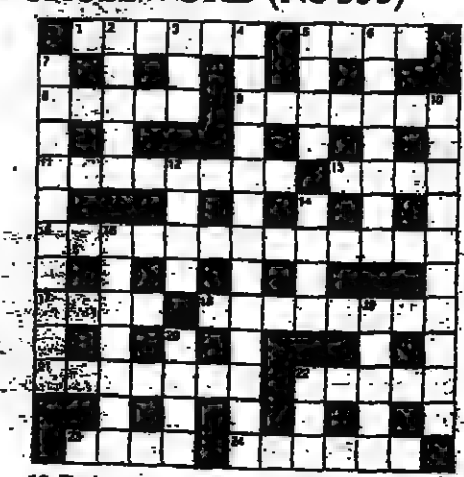
As I watched the fire fighters tumbling into their tender, its engine already revving, I said to a visiting prep school headmaster: "Would any of your kids not give their right arm to do that?" He shook his head. "I wasn't them I was thinking of," he said with a sigh. "It's us. We were born too soon".

Richard Dowden

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 353)

ACROSS
1 Run fast (6)
5 Gemstone weight (9)
8 Up above (5)
9 Lefthand (7)
11 Investigator (8)
13 Passport permit (4)
15 Numerical supremacy (13)
17 Pludge (4)
18 Conclusive check (4,4)
21 Face cloth (7)
22 Adder (5)
23 Dance sequence (4)
24 Recoil (6)

DOWN
2 Spicy smell (5)
3 Allow (3)
4 Upright (13)
6 Casual secretary (4)
7 Prolonged applause (7)
9 Raincoat (10)



10 Projectile path (10)
12 Worshipped (7)
14 Small nail (4)

SOLUTION TO No 352
ACROSS: 1 Sloop 2 Ship 3 Romeo 9 Ixion 10 Trappist 11 Whiz 13 Escalating 17 Late 18 Dreadful 21 Manhunt 22 Fanatic 23 Alchemist 24 Deive
DOWN: 1 Surety 2 Rumba 3 Prospect 4 Idiocratic 5 Taker 6 Moorhen 7 Shazzy 12 Strapped 14 Antonym 15 Alumna 16 Chiche

16 Pull out (7)
19 Eject (3)
20 Bazaar (4)
22 Power (3)

All the flowers fit to print

A sweet rococo in the dress

Is there a distinctively "rococo" style in dress? At perhaps no other period - the middle decades of the eighteenth century - were art, design and costume so **together in spirit.**

The basic lines of the rococo style, the elaborate asymmetrical and frivolous attitude and the love of witty three-dimensional decoration, were made for dress. This is especially true of women's clothes (though there are rococo elements in men's dress too), which are arguably the most seductive and "feminine" costume ever.

Such a style, absolutist and court-centred, derived from France. It was France that exported not only its fashions in dress to the rest of Europe, but also its concepts of civilized living which included the growing importance of the status of women. An English clergyman in the 1760s found it quite amazing that Frenchmen "dedicate to women almost their whole time, whereas the English allow them but a moderate share of their company and attention".

Encouraged by the salons, women were expected to provide intelligent and sophisticated adornment; unable to play an overtly political role, it might be said



Madame de Pompadour,
presiding genius of rococo,
painted by Boucher in 1759

that their creative skills were channelled into their dress.

If there is a presiding genius of the rococo style in dress, it is Madame de Pompadour, the first real arbiter of fashion in the eighteenth century. In 1745 she commenced her reign as "maîtresse en titre" to Louis XV, and although the liaison was of fairly short duration, it was her fashion sense that was dominant until her death in 1764.

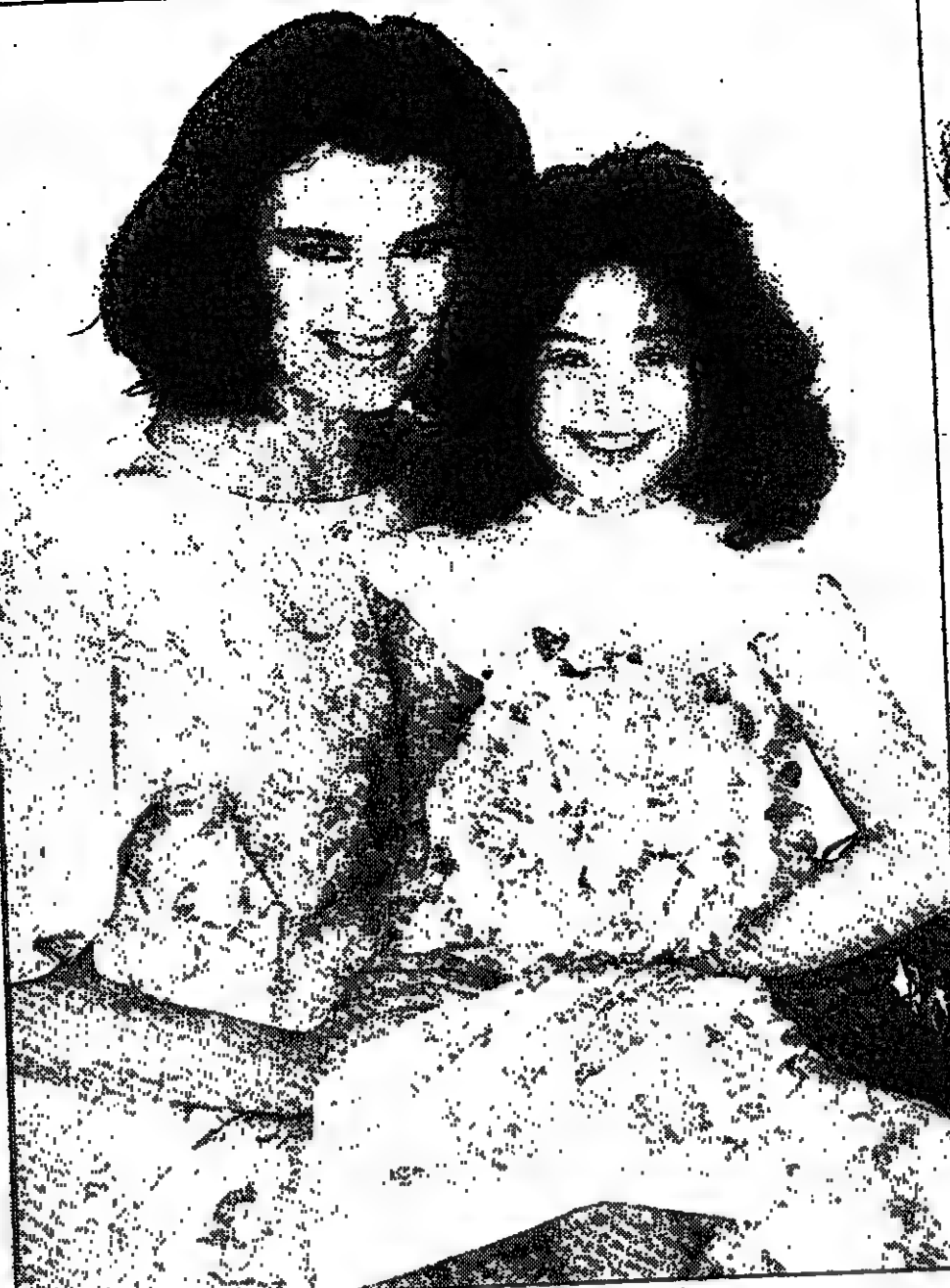
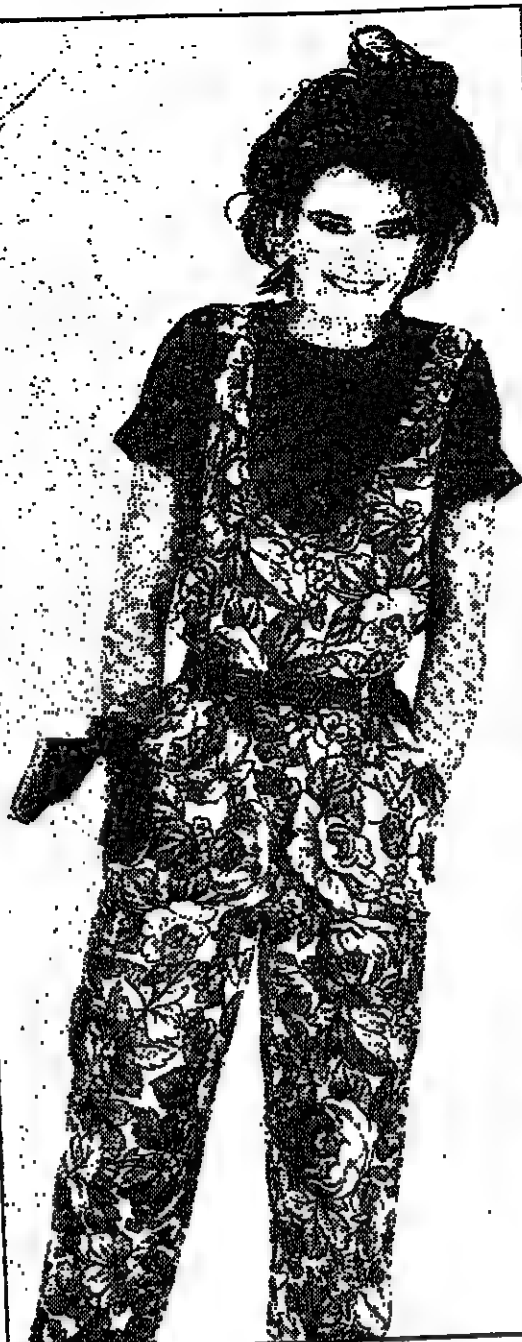
For in her hands the so easily become the fussiness of a supreme work of art. Seer to best advantage in the canvases of Boucher (himself the son of an embroiderer and alive to all the possibilities of luxury textiles), and the Pompadour's delicious dresses, covered in ribbons, flounces and ruffles are a vision of what Hogarth described in his *Analysis of Beauty* (1753) as "the beauty of intricacy lies in the contriving winding shapes". All the possibilities of the curve were exploited, from the curled hairstyles (the *à la Turque* as monied Londoners called it) to the undulating trimmings on the

We must return to the portraits, for they alone give some idea of the exuberant fantasy of rococo dress, which in times of bleakness the human spirit can recognize.

* *Rococo Art and Design at the Victoria and Albert Museum until 30 September.*

*Dr Robeiro lectures in the History of Dress at the Courtauld Institute of Art. Her book *Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe*, will be published by B. T. Batsford.

Aileen Ribeiro



Above: rose-printed cotton T-shirt £13.90, contrasting circular skirt £30.30. From all branches of Benetton, Tomatoes and Fantomax. Child: Tana lawn print dress £29.50. Liberty, Regent Street W1. Lace-edged socks £4. Lemon cotton bar pumps £19 Cacharel 103 New Bond Street W1.



Mixed bed of natural and exotic blooms. Man's oversize front-printed multi-colour white/red/yellow cotton shirt £16.99 by Scruffs at Top Shop, Oxford Circus W1. '97 'King's Road. SW3: Snob, Newcastle; Jeanyery, Sheffield. Floral print vest £3.99 Top Shop. Colourful flower garden print trousers £70. Apostrophe, 20 Sloane Street SW1. Paisley Scarf £26, Kenzo. 17 Sloane Street SW1, and South Molton Street. W1. Yellow straw Moroccan fez £26.50 by Kangol from Harrods.



Above centre: Impressionist style print for cropped cotton top £13.90, matching trousers £18.50, Stephanel, 15 Brompton Road SW3; 15 South Molton Street, W1, 88 King's Road SW3, and Western Road Brighton.

Child: pansy print pink and white fine cotton dress with white collar £35 by Cacharel from Simpson Piccadilly and 103 New Bond Street.

Above left: bright dungarees £34.90, T-shirt £7.50 Benetton. Tomatoe and Fantomax branches. Clover leaf earrings £9.50 by Monty Don from Liberty, Harvey Nichols. Belt, Margaret Howell. Scarf from Chelsea Girl.

Left: Liberty print floral jacket £55.
Liberty Regent Street W1. Red
T-shirt £7.50 Benetton. Red and
silver grey cotton trousers £19.70,
also blue, white, Stephanel,
15 Brompton Road SW1; 15 South
Molton Street W1; 88 King's Road
SW3; Western Road, Brighton.
Matisse-inspired yellow metal
earrings £19 by Monty Don From
Harvey Nichols, Liberty, Child's
sunflower yellow tennis top £9.70,
printed trousers £14.90 both
Benetton.

Angela Gore



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n Hungarian polyester (65%) and cotton
135". Casual overcoat (length 25") and
easy fitting skirt with elasticated waist.
Two small pockets, self belt. Skirt length
29" with two inch hem. Leaf green or
blue printed with small self coloured
sprigle. Lining 100% cotton. Warm room
suit. Lining 100% silk. Days and refunded if
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A herbaceous border of blooms in a pot pourri of prints bring fresh life to the flower as a design motif. Fashion designers are drawing their inspiration not just from the garden, but from the bold hands of master artists. The arabesque shapes of Matisse, broad brush strokes of Van Gogh and the flickering touch of the Impressionists are reproduced in the new floral patterns that are blossoming in time for summer.

mine for summer. In full flower, the plant bursts from the surface of sporty separates in a blaze of colour not designed for wilting wall-flowers. The purple of African violets, fuchsia and cyclamen pinks, poppy red and cypress yellow are arranged in vivid contrast against a background of lush green foliage.

From English roses to exotic hot house varieties, the aesthetic appeal of the flower has brought a flourishing of floral patterns throughout the fashion history. Roman pastel chiton dresses, and delicate flowery silks are traditional choices for garden parties and summer weddings. Tana laws are perennial Liberty prints in which the pattern with magnolia petals, especially pink cornflower blue, was used to speak for litigants' dress and sprang up with tiny floral motifs. For their mothers' maids, the Liberty's hold flower pattern

French designers have a fresh way with flower prints, especially Kenzo's bold mixes of colour and Jean Paul Gaultier's mixed beds of natural and exotic blooms.

Gentler sweet pea colourings sprout on the knits of the season. Cottage garden colours are washed on to the buff of an artist's canvas.

Six British painters have been commissioned by Norton & Sons to illustrate the packaging for their Chelsea Flowers soaps. David Hockin's painting of a carnation is strong and stylized in contrast to the more delicate images from the five other artists.

The flower as a symbol of beauty and femininity is a source of inspiration for the cosmetic house. The new dewy carnation is coloured with the warm, varied shades of summer flower gardens. Yves Saint Laurent's 'Rose Pink' collection mixes pink shades of red and red shades of colour.

The flowering period for fashion looks set to continue into the autumn with floral and Provencal prints mixing with tartans and paisley swirls in a riot of pattern.

Christine Paine

Christine Painell

Make-up by Glaucia Rossi for YVES
SAINT LAURENT Beaute using
colours from the Rose Pink
collection. Hair by Shaun Hunt for
Daniel Galvin. Photographs by
RUSS MALKIN

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INDIA'S BAD EXAMPLE

When Mr Denis Healey in the Commons recently stated that Hongkong, with one per cent of the population of India has twice India's trade, he was making an important point about Hongkong, but an equally important point about India. If Hongkong, with one per cent of its population and less than 0.03 per cent of India's land area (without even water as a natural resource) can so outpace India, there must be something terribly wrong with the way Indian governments have managed their affairs; and there is.

A paper by an Indian economist published today (Pricing, Planning and Politics: A Study of Economic Distortions in India, by Subroto Roy, IEA £1.80) shows how Asia's largest democracy is gradually being stifled by the imposition of economic policies whose woeful effect and rhetorical unreality find their echo all over the Third World. As with many of Britain's former imperial possessions, the rot set in long before independence. But as with most of the other former dependencies, the instrument of economic regulation and bureaucratic control set up by the British has been used decisively and expansively to consolidate a statist regime which inhibits free enterprise, minimizes economic success and consolidates the power of government in all spheres of the economy.

We hear little of this side of things when India rattles the borrowing bowl or denigrates her creditors for want of further munificence. How would Indian officials explain their poor performance relative to Hongkong? Dr Roy has the answers for them. He lists the causes as a large and heavily subsidized public sector, labyrinthine control over private enterprise, forcibly depressed agricultural prices, massive import substitution, government monopoly of foreign exchange transactions, artificially overvalued currency and the extensive politicization of the labour market, not to mention the corruption which is an inevitable side effect of an economy which depends on the arbitrariness of bureaucrats.

The first Indian government under Nehru took its cue from Nehru's admiration of the Soviet economy, which led him to believe that the only policy for India was socialism in which there would be "no private property except in a restricted sense and the replacement of the private-profit system by a higher ideal of cooperative service."

Consequently the Indian government has now either a full monopoly or is one of a few oligopolists in banking,

insurance, railways, airlines, cement, steel, chemicals, fertilizers, shipbuilding, breweries, telephones and wrist watches. No businessman can expand his operation while there is any surplus capacity anywhere in that sector. He needs government approval to modernize, alter his price structure, or change his labour shift.

It is not surprising that a recent study of those developing countries which account for most manufactured exports from the Third World shows that India's share fell from 65 per cent in 1953 to 10 per cent in 1973; nor, with the numerous restrictions on inter-state movement of grain, that India has over the years suffered more from an inability to cope with famine than during the Raj when famine drill was centrally organized and skilfully executed without restriction.

Nehru's attraction for the Soviet model has been inherited by his daughter, Mrs Gandhi. Her policies have clearly positioned India more towards the Soviet Union than the West. The consequence of this, as Dr Roy states, is that a bias can be seen in "the antipathy and pessimism towards market institutions found among the urban public, and sympathy and optimism to be found for collectivist or statist ones." All that India has to show for it is the delivery of thousands of tanks in exchange for bartered goods, and the erection of steel mills and other heavy industry which help to perpetuate the unfortunate obsession with industrial performance at the expense of agricultural growth and the relief of rural poverty.

Of course the Indian example is repeated in dozens of countries of the developing world, where dirigiste development economists - 85,000 of them according to OECD - argue that the liberal international economic order must be changed; in other words that the accepted laws of supply and demand must be suspended on behalf of the Third World. Their policies have aided neither efficiency nor equity nor liberty in the countries concerned; indeed normally the reverse has occurred.

The obstacles to growth of developing countries' exports are largely internally caused. If they changed their economic policies by liberalizing financial and trade control systems and by substituting export promotion for import substitution they would discover what Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea have already discovered on their way to greater economic achievement.

PAINS OF THE PENAL SYSTEM

Up in Scarborough, the Police Federation; across in Southampton, the Prison Officers' Association; the Justices' Clerks were meeting over in Blackpool, and the Association of Prison Visitors in the shadow of Nelson's Column. It is a wonder that there was anyone left to mind the shop of the criminal justice system over the past week of rained-on conferences. The Home Secretary was hastening from resort to resort, mollifying the police at one and offering hope to remand prisoners at another.

Now, no doubt, the routine administration of criminal justice (as distinct from deployment associated with the coal strike) will sink back into obscurity again until the party conference comes round, and Mr Brittan feels the need to make the traditional assurances to delegates that the Government is not departing from the firm line.

Mr Brittan's version of the firm line is at its best briskly managerial in character, rather than a matter of simple reliance on severe penalties. Managerial efficiency is an excellent thing as far as it goes. But evidently aware that it is not enough, Mr Brittan has been given to making spasmodic and rather awkward gestures with a retributive air - as he did in last year's capital punishment debate, and again a few weeks ago when he committed himself to extend the experimental "short sharp shock" treatment for juvenile offenders: that at the very time when evidence is beginning to accumulate that the treatment is followed by relapse quite as often as less drastic regimes, and that the courts are exploiting their new sentencing powers and sending young offenders who would in the past have been given only a detention order to the more rigorous youth custody centres, where they would be exposed to the company and influence of hardened and expert young criminals.

He was more in tune with his better self last week when he told the Justices' Clerks that the Government were thinking of introducing a time-limit on remands before trial in England and Wales, like the 110-day limit that exists in Scotland. There the accused goes free if he has not been brought to trial without excuse within the statutory period. There are more than 1,000 prisoners at any time in England and Wales who have been waiting more than three months for trial (some more than a year).

The overcrowding they suffer is often worse than it is for prisoners who have actually been convicted of an offence. Access by lawyers and others is often made difficult; speaking to the prison visitors last week, the Archbishop of Canterbury deplored the plight of remand prisoners and the high rate of suicides among them. A three-month time-limit is still far too long except where special factors apply, but a statutory limit would give prison and court authorities an incentive not to delay cases unnecessarily.

The number of remand prisoners rose by 88 per cent in the ten years up to 1982 and is still rising. Considering that the Government has almost doubled expenditure on the criminal justice system since 1979, the extent of stress and despondency within it is surprising. The chairman of the Police Federation greeted Mr Brittan last week with a unctuous attack on the mere possibility that the Edmund-Davies formula for police pay might be under threat. Those whose business it is to try to restrain pay in the public services do find the steady rise in the relative rewards of the police an awkward precedent. But Mr Brittan was right to reassure the conference that he would not allow police pay to fall back again.

The improvement in police

The aid lobbies maintain that foreign aid is crucial to this process. Their arguments are echoed in the Third World where governments seek to obscure the poverty of their own policies by blaming the Western world both for refusing to lend them enough money and then for lending them too much.

In fact, external finance accounts for only 13 per cent of total investment in developing countries. This includes official capital flow in the form of soft loans and grants as well as private flows. Thus the capital formation which has raised the growth rate in the Third World has mostly come from domestic sources. External finance is therefore not, pace the Brandt Report, the main determinant of the prosperity of developing countries. So, the biggest contribution that the industrialized world could make to the developing world is not to expand aggregate monetary demands but to reduce restrictions on Third World imports.

That should be the agenda for all the industrialized giants whose leaders are to attend the London summit. However, in the hubbub created by international debt the distinctions have become blurred. The question of foreign aid, trade and development has become merged into the single proposition to transfer wealth from rich to poor. It is not like that. A distinction has to be made between development aid and the temporary relief of hardship.

Development aid should concentrate on those policies which are most conducive to stimulating growth and prosperity in the Third World. Experience suggests that there may be a better way than lending Third World governments money if they intend only to use it to consolidate their position through dirigiste decisions which ignore market factors. The relief of hardship, be it for famine, drought or disease, is essentially a charitable act, but when it becomes a continuous or semi-permanent process it is self-defeating as an act of charity if it does not help to change the conditions in which relief was first required.

In those cases where official funds are concerned the question of aid - its purposes and its effect - cannot be removed from the political debate. It is taxpayers' money being transferred to governments directly or through international organizations. Because it is called "aid" there is a tendency to put it above the political battle. That cannot be right: it is a legitimate subject for critical discussion in which there are unlikely to be any sacred or inviolable assumptions.

In the courts and the penal system there are fewer signs that the extra expenditure has brought results. In part this is because prison building programmes are no help till the new prisons are finished. But the delays, the overcrowding, the failure of policy initiatives to have tangible effects, all still contribute to a depressingly unchanging spectacle. Britain continues to send relatively more criminals to prison than comparable European countries, and does so almost out of habit, with waning confidence in the rehabilitative potential of imprisonment, and little analysis of the relative roles of rehabilitation, retribution, deterrence and the protection of the public in penal policy. In some parts of the country the commonest reason for being sent to prison is the non-payment of fines.

The Archbishop spoke up boldly last week for retribution as against deterrence, arguing that the former affirmed the individual's responsibility for his actions. A system of punishment must not "become divorced from the instinctive morality which governs most people's lives," Dr Runcie added. Penal policy in this country is so sunk in inertia that such thoughts about first principles must be welcome, wherever they may lead. New thinking need not be either soft or naive. But Mr Brittan's managerial approach is not enough: he needs ideas as well.

The real danger to Gulf oil plants

From Mr Miles Copeland

Sir, Dean Acheson, our Secretary of State under President Truman, used to say that failure to see a problem at all was less dangerous than seeing it wrongly.

I now suggest that the premises underlying most public discussions of the escalating tensions in the Persian Gulf, such as we see on television and read in the press, are flawed - or, in any case, are at odds with what our government strategists have recently learned about the Soviets' intentions and operational policies.

When our planners sit down to ponder the situation now rapidly brewing in the Gulf they should not be too quick to assume that it is only the sea lanes that are in danger, that they can be kept open with gunboats, and that the Soviets are genuinely afraid of the possibility that we might intervene into the situation militarily.

There is a greater danger to the oil installations themselves, and the possibility that they may be sabotaged by a team using the Iranian war as cover and seeking to deprive Western Europe of its main source of energy.

Also we who bother to read translations of Kremlin "think tank" papers and who listen to recent defectors know that, despite their public statements the Soviets are delighted at the appearance of American military might at the scene of crisis.

At the present juncture of the East-West conflict nothing would please them more than to have us indulge in a bit of high-profile sabre-

rattling over the Gulf situation and then back down - just as we have done in every similar crisis in the past, from Viet Nam to Lebanon, with the embarrassing exception of our bold intervention into tiny Grenada.

Arriving at the party in full uniform is our style, not the Soviets'. They prefer to fight through proxies - or, better still, through agencies which do what they want done, but do it for reasons of their own.

Above all, we must not allow the thought to cross our minds that we and the Soviets have a mutual interest so far as security of the Gulf is concerned and that we can accomplish anything by inviting them to talks - talks which, some hope, may be broadened to include consideration of means whereby to "relax tensions."

We should face the fact that the dangers of nuclear war (a "confrontation of the first kind") and conventional war ("confrontation of the second kind") are now surpassed by those of unconventional warfare (confrontations of the third kind) involving the use of proxies, "freedom fighters", guerrillas, terrorists, saboteurs, "peace movements" and the like, and that it is being fought largely under the table.

It follows that any warlike action we take above the table will damage our side and help theirs.

Yours faithfully,
MILES COPELAND,
3 The Green,
Asen Rowant,
Oxford,
May 22.

Teachers' pay claim

From Mr Alan Barker

Sir, Thank you for at last coming out with your trenchant leader on "Teachers' tantrums" (May 21). Having been myself involved with schoolmastering and teaching since 1942 and with 24 years as a headmaster, I would agree with the word tantrums.

The worst word to enter the argument was comparability. As you rightly point out, the whole concept is an impossible one to apply to the professions. In my experience teachers would argue the fatal "if only I had gone into industry, banking, law, the Church or the Services or medicine, I could have been earning £..."

The assumption always was that they would have become chairman of the board or bank, a QC and then

a judge, a general, admiral, a bishop, a consultant - and even a politician (which many do, unfortunately).

Yet these same people, having chosen teaching and often ill-served by their mentors in departments of education and training colleges find that they are not selected for posts as head of department, deputy head or head.

The teachers have both a Houghton and a Clegg award behind them. They claim to be professional and it is clear that a new definition of that word is required.

At a time of high unemployment I suggest that teachers need a course of retraining.
Yours faithfully,
ALAN BARKER,
Lockwood House,
52 King Street,
Sandwich, Kent.

Horror of Dresden

From Mr Ronald E. Walker

Sir, Chris Peachment's humanity is not in question when, in his review of the video-cassette, *Night Bombers* (May 19), he asks us to wonder "what those appalling missions meant to the people who flew on them."

His sensibility would have been even more evident had he gone on to write a sentence or two reminding us of what "those appalling missions" must have "meant" to those on whom the bombs fell - the packed citizens, refugees, and zoo animals, for example, who in February, 1945, were in Dresden incinerated, buried alive, or boiled to death in the horrific fire storm created by two waves of Lancaster bombers, numbering about 770, and followed the next day by over 300 US Flying Fortresses to bomb and burn up the survivors.

Whether the death toll was nearer 30,000 or 300,000, and figures widely vary as to the brutal and degrading attack, your reviewer's sympathy for the bomb crews cries out for some of us to remember how we turned the evil of our enemies back upon them a hundredfold. This calls for haunting melancholy rather than sympathetic pride.
Yours faithfully,
RONALD E. WALKER,
The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers),
Friends Meeting House,
Bark Lane,
Croydon, Surrey,
May 20.

Saleroom losses

From Lord Perth

Sir, Sir Geoffrey Agnew's letter of May 16 draws attention to a new condition for exemption for owners of works of art: they have to give notice of intention to sell. "Failure to give notice will be taken into account if an application for an export licence is made."

Two questions arise: were the Reviewing Committee for the Export of Works of Art consulted? And does this constitute a new "Waverley" criterion?

Lord Astor of Hever's letter to your paper on the same day, raises the vexed question of who should bear the loss of interest if a time-ban is imposed on the export of a work of art. Surely his suggestion is right: that the figure on which capital gains is calculated should be the purchase price.

For example, if a sale for £500,000 is held up for a year by government action then the figure for capital gains purposes is not £500,000 but this figure discounted for a year's loss of interest.

Note well, government bonds due for repayment in a year sell at a considerable discount to their redemption price. If necessary the matter might be tested in the courts.
Yours truly,
PERTH,
Stobhill, by Perth,
May 18.

Rights to compensation

From the Attorney General

Sir, I am not going to comment on the substance of your further article today ("Why every true Tory hopes Havers will lose", May 28), on the case at Strasbourg about the nationalisation by the Labour government of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. May I, however, just make two points about it.

I wish that you could find it possible to discuss this difficult matter without personalising it (and thereby trivialising it) by representing it as one in which, because I am the Government's chief legal adviser, I personally am the defendant.

Secondly, may I suggest that we should do well at all times not to lose sight of the distinction, which is very relevant to this case, between saying that a piece of legislation, or what is done under it, is wrong or unfair or otherwise to be criticised and saying that it therefore

necessarily involves the United Kingdom in a breach of its international obligations under the Convention. It is the latter that this case is about.

May I also make two further points. First, I may have given the impression in my earlier letter (May 22) that the European Commission of Human Rights endorsed all the arguments which the Government had put forward. There were some aspects of those arguments - which were as I described them and not as your political editor did - which the Commission did not endorse.

They nevertheless agreed with our principal submission that neither the legislation itself nor the compensation paid under it involved any breach of the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

Secondly, I see that on another page of today's edition of your newspaper, Mr Robert MacLennan, MP, is reported as accusing me of having made what he calls "the bizarre suggestion that the

arguments which were deployed by the British Government before the Commission should remain confidential and that the proceedings of the Commission and court should not be revealed to the public."

Mr MacLennan may - if he is indeed accurately reported - find it bizarre that the proceedings before the Commission should be confidential. But except to the extent that the Commission itself authorizes disclosure or to the extent that they emerge from the Commission's report which will now be published and which I hope that all concerned will study carefully, that is what the Commission's Rules of Procedure say. They are binding on all parties and I did not invent them.

Proceedings before the court, on the other hand, are public and Mr MacLennan is wrong to imply that I said that they were not.
Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL HAVERS,
Royal Courts of Justice, WC2,
May 25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Experimentation beyond the pale

From the Reverend Dr N. M. de S. Cameron

Sir, Your suggestion (leading article, May 24) that experimentation on human embryos prior to six weeks' gestation may be acceptable is open to very serious objection. Although given in the context of a generally cautious approach to the new possibilities presented in the field, this is a major admission.

For one thing, the criterion upon which the working party advance this principle is arbitrary. If the possession of a "rudimentary sense of awareness" which "might be equated to sensitivity to pain" is to forbid research, then why does not the "sensitivity to pain" pure and simple of the developed foetus forbid the excruciating procedures of abortion methods like suction and saline amniocentesis?

If, on the other hand, the absence of even a "rudimentary sense of awareness" clears the way for experimentation, then why does not the embryo, the foetus, the child, not also make them possible on, say, anaesthetised children and adults, whether terminally ill or for some other reason unwanted and undefended by society?

It is the widespread acceptance of the practice of abortion today which has paved the way for this kind of thinking, in marking out the unborn as unprotected by the principles of human dignity which we claim to hold dear. It is clearly to be hoped that the Warnock committee will not permit the fact of widespread abortion to determine the way in which they think about the protection of human persons in their first days and weeks of existence.

For if the notion that experimentation on human beings is acceptable provided the subjects are not involved is allowed to take hold, it will not be long before better specimens are found by the doctors (with, no doubt, all manner of advantages to medical progress) in handicapped neo-nates, suitably anaesthetised, and then in the abandoned elderly, in a new euthanasia which would doubtless bear the imprimatur of learned men anxious to further human understanding.

Is this but scaremongering, or may it not indeed be the case that, just as abortion for fetal abnormality has brought in its train an analogous practice in paediatrics, so embryonic experimentation will move beyond the bounds prescribed by the force of its own logic - that humans are now available as laboratory artifacts?

When this last happened, under the medical ethics of the Nazis, it happened with brutality and inhumanity. There is a sense in which the policy you, Sir, propose - ensuring not even the equivalent of "sensitivity to pain" - sends down the spine a deeper chill. For, in the

interests of medical science and its progress, the very dignity of man has been abandoned.

Yours faithfully,
N. M. de S. CAMERON,
The Warden's Flat,
Rutherford House,
17 Claremont Park,
Edinburgh,
May 25.

From Canon G. B. Bentley

Sir, "Britain's first surrogate mothers", proclaims a headline in your columns today (May 22). Really, Sir, are we asked to believe that never before did the husband of a barren wife get a bastard by another woman in order to continue his line?

Are we to suppose that when Defoe related how Roxana, still non-pregnant after eighteen months cohabitation, put her maid Amy into bed with her unofficial husband, she was imagining an expedient that has never been tried in fact?

The truth is that "surrogate motherhood" is no new thing. It is as old as the human race, it is certainly as old as the stories of the patriarchs in Genesis.

Did you never read, Sir, how Sarah, having failed to conceive, said to Abram: "Behold now, the Lord has prevented me from bearing children: go in to my maid: it may be that I shall obtain children by her", and Abram did as she suggested?

The only novelty, as far as I can see, is the substitution of artificial for natural insemination and that far from being an improvement, what are we to think of a man who gratuitously inseminates a woman with a test-tube instead of with the instrument provided by nature for the purpose of a woman who tolerates such indignity?

That such a thing can happen is measure of the softening of the brain induced by pseudo-medical mumbo-jumbo. A child ought to be the fruit of the fusion of male and female in an androgynous whole, not just an affair between an ovum and a spermatozoon.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
College of St George,
Windsor Castle,
Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

From Mr David Poole, QC

Sir, If, as you suggest, unimplanted embryos are to be exempt from experimentation after the sixth week on the grounds of awareness, sensitivity to pain, should not implanted embryos be exempt from abortion at the same time and on the same ground. If not, why not?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID POOLE,
Deans Court Chambers,
Cumberland House,
Crown Square,
Manchester.

Polytechnic militants

From Dr Ian Williams

Sir, I have taught in the history division of the Polytechnic of North London for 18 years. During this time, the majority of our students have been not left-wing extremists short on brains, as implied in your editorial on Friday (May 18), but intelligent men and women who came to the college to study and to learn.

Their solid achievement is shown not only by our examination results, which will bear comparison with those of any institution in the country, but also by the fact that

Golden handshakes

From the Chairman of the Wider Share Ownership Council

Sir, Many of your readers will sympathize with the views expressed by Mrs Fordham (May 18).

The problem arises essentially from the progressive divorce of management from ownership. Public sentiment apart (though by no means to be discounted), the sufferers from excessive rewards and benefits secured by directors are, of course, the shareholders.

They, however, are scattered, disorganized and sometimes neither well informed nor much concerned, while their natural leaders, the major institutions and associations, have (with one or two shining exceptions) a poor record of restraining managerial excesses.

Rarely a significant shareholder himself, the modern executive director has effectively become the shareholders' worst enemy. So far from being rewarded in relation to risk (as Mrs Fordham points out) he has little to fear except a takeover bid; and even in that situation many executive directors will be protected by relatively long contracts of service, a comparatively new and unwelcome feature of the commercial scene.

I suspect Mrs Fordham recognizes that it would be too much to expect

many of them have been accepted postgraduate students not only other polytechnics but by universities as well.

It will be as distressed as I am by the image of the college presented by the press last week, which is far from being the truth. It is much unfair that we should all be judged by the behaviour of a very small group of radical activists.

Yours faithfully,
ANN WILLIAMS,
Polytechnic of North London,
Department of History, Philosophy and European Studies,
Prince of Wales Road, NW5,
May 20.

The Institute of Directors to put this right. But it is worth saying I am the institute does in fact have quite a creditable record in these matters some years ago, as I recall, institute advised that the remuneration of executive directors should be fixed by their non-executive colleagues.

The best hope probably still lies more in older militancy - a hopefully, in a growing number participating employees.
Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Chairman,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Juxon House,
94 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4,
May 21.

Out of touch

From Mr Peter Johnson

Sir, Perhaps history has the remedy for the running sore which irritates those of us who agree with Mr Ian N. Callow (May 22). In a foreboding ghastly sight of him with tolling loquaces, eyes protruding in terminal agony would glimpse above gate or bridge the Tower of London. Today medieval barbarity is thrust in our eyes in every royal park.

Could not some treadmills provided deep within the Tower that those so inclined may join their doom in seclusion, under the more sensitive, sensible secretary public at large?

Yours faithfully,
PETER JOHNSON,
22 The Hamlet,
Champion Hill, SE5,
May 23.

Short shrift

From Wing Commander J. Tyrrell, RAF (ret'd)

Sir, In the 1930s, having a very head of hair, it cost me two shillings for a haircut. Now in my seventies, with the minimum of left, I find it costs me several pence to visit a barber. (My 5 daughters laugh when I say I have to visit the barber.)

Could the law of diminution returns be considered in this case? Yours faithfully,
J. E. TYRRELL,
The Sycamores,
Crookbill,
Wimbledon Common, SW19,
May 16.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 28: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Surrey County Agricultural Society, attended the Surrey County Show (Honorary Director, Mr E. Grinstead) at Guildford today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on her arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Surrey and President of the Society (the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell).
The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a preview of *On Your Toes* in aid of the Hospices, at the Palace Theatre, London, on June 4.

Princess Alexandra, as patron, will visit the Tavistock Clinic at Belsize Lane on June 7.

A memorial service for the Hon Maxwell Stamp will be held at St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall at 11.45am today.

A service in memory of Mrs William Temple will be held in Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, June 26, at noon.

The Grasshopper Ball, in aid of the Bristol Cancer Help Centre, will take place at Westonbirt School, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, on Saturday, June 2.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. D. Eccles and Miss C. M. A. Seddon

The engagement is announced between William, son of the Hon John and Mrs Eccles, of Moulton Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Seddon, of 77 Lawn Road, Hampstead.

Mr R. J. Davies and Miss P. J. Lynskey

The engagement is announced between Russell, son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Davies, of Leicestershire, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. Lynskey, of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr M. E. Esdale and Miss D. Bennett

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Esdale, of Hampstead, London, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Bennett, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr A. S. Everitt and Dr S. M. A. Dennison

The engagement is announced between Anna, daughter of the late Mr J. Everitt and Mrs Everitt, of Updon-upon-Seven, Worcester-shire, and Susanna, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs J. Everitt, of Updon-upon-Seven, Worcester-shire.

Mr D. C. Feeney and Miss J. A. C. Norton

The engagement is announced between David, son of Dr and Mrs D. W. Feeney, of Wellington, New Zealand, and Judith, only daughter of Captain and Mrs C. W. Norton, of Shalford, Hampshire.

Mr B. S. Magee and Miss C. A. Nickson

The engagement is announced between Sean, son of Mr and Mrs F. A. Magee, of Cockfosters, Hertfordshire, and Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Nickson, of Southwell, Marnhill, Dorset.

Dr A. H. Melhuish and Dr M. R. Mullins

The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs A. H. Melhuish and Mrs J. Melhuish, of Henley-on-Thames, and Margaret, daughter of Dr R. L. Mullins, C.M.G., and Mrs Mullins, of Welwyn Garden City.

Mr J. M. D. Symes and Miss A. S. Boddie

The engagement is announced between John, second son of Mr and Mrs D. Symes, of Netherbury, Dorset, and Anna, daughter of Commander and Mrs R. G. Boddie, of East Clandon, Surrey.

Mr G. I. L. Henderson and Miss C. A. Barry

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 26, at the Church of St James the Less, Pangbourne, Berkshire, between Mr Gavin Henderson and Miss Christine Barry.

Science report

Blowing bubbles to find a safer engine fuel

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

How would you describe a number of potential applications. Some of the possibilities being explored include the development of a safety field and the development of tiny capsules for containing drugs.

Research in this field is described by Professor Felix Sebba, of the Writewater Institute, in South Africa, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in the United States in *Chemistry and Industry*.

He explains how simple ones can be made and what properties those substances need to be classed as a polyphosphonate. Professor Sebba suggests how more elaborate versions could be used as tiny capsules for biomedical purposes.

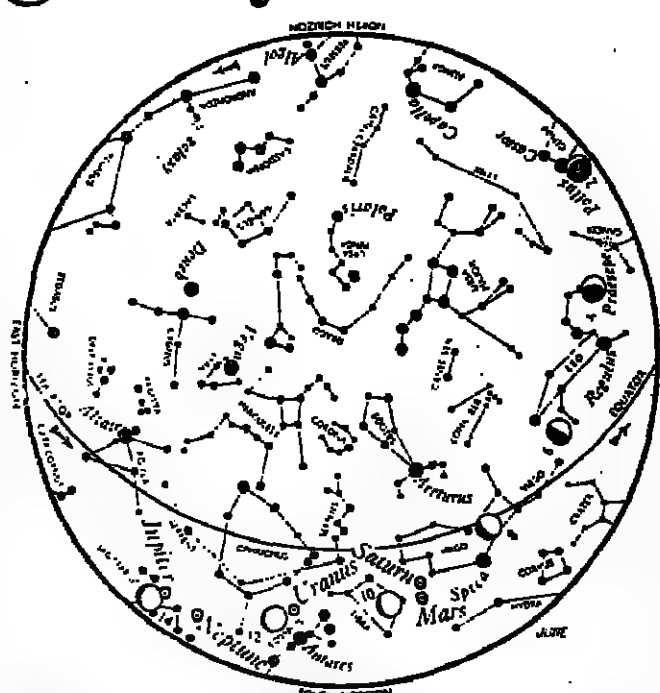
The possibility of producing a safety fuel lies in the fact that the substances have a flammable nature which prevents burning. An internal combustion engine can be run on a fuel with a particular polyphosphonate (PVR 20).

Such a fuel might save lives in aircraft or car crashes. Similarly, conversion to the type of foam involved might be a safer way to transport and store volatile liquids.

Source: *Chemistry and Industry*, No 10, May 21, 1984.

Astronomy

The night sky in June



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h 15m at the beginning, 22h 15m in the middle and 21h 15m at the end of the month. Local mean time. All places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich time at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg. west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon of the observer is facing down. The time around the circle is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and corrected to 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Mercury will be in superior conjunction on the 23rd and is unlikely to be seen this month. Venus is also too close to the Sun for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 15th.

Mars, having passed opposition, is slowing down in its retrograde motion and will reverse on the 20th. Moon a little to the north of it on the 10th and Saturn near by throughout the month.

Jupiter will be in opposition on the 29th and will be at its brightest for most of the month. Just north of the Moon on the 14th.

Saturn is just to the north of Mars, but the two planets will not be in actual conjunction as the retrograde motion of the former will continue for a few weeks whereas the latter will stop. Moon close to it on the 10th.

Uranus will be in opposition on the 1st, at magnitude 5.5, just about at naked eye limit. With binoculars it should not be difficult to find this greenish dot using the reddish Antares as a guide.

Neptune will be in opposition on the 21st, magnitude 7.9 and difficult with binoculars, perhaps impossible at its present low altitude.

The Moon: first quarter, 6d 17h; full, 13d 15h (eclipse); last quarter, 21d 11h; new, 29d 03h. The eclipse on the 13th is another penumbral one, not visible from Europe.

The summer solstice is at 05h on the 21st. That is nominally the longest day, but for practical purposes the length changes by not more than a minute for several days about that date.

All the planets except Mars are "doing something" this month, and the events form a coincidental pattern. Imagine a line from Earth to Sun extended at both ends. It will, of course, rotate owing to the annual motion of the Earth, but for the moment consider it to be at rest. A planet crossing that line in the direction of the Sun is said to be in conjunction, inferior if it is on the near side of the Sun and superior if beyond it.

As the said line is not stationary we cannot say that the planets are in alignment, but it is a coincidence that both the inner planets are on one side of the Sun and all the rest on the other.

The five outer planets can all be found on our map, straddling the four of the southern zodiacal constellation and inevitably a rather low in our northern sky.

The only bright star among them is Antares, the reddish giant in Scorpio, but the southern aspect generally is

quite splendid when there is no Moon.

Summer skies can never rival winter ones because the night is never really dark. Astronomers' dark means that the Sun is more than 18° below the horizon, but from the middle of May to the end of July that does not happen and "astronomical twilight" lasts all night in England. In Scotland the twilight period is longer by several weeks.

The brightest star, Sirius, has left our evening sky weeks ago and the next two never rise in high latitudes like ours. No 4, or No 2, as it is now prominent in the south. Arcturus in the constellation Bootes. It is a giant star somewhat cooler than the Sun.

The next in order is also prominent, quite high in the east; that is Vega, much hotter than the Sun. It is classed as a white star while Arcturus is called yellow, but colour differences are not easy to discern with the naked eye. At least, the reader can try.

Archaeology

Clues on surface to Etruscan city hidden beneath fields

Traces of an enormous, defended Etruscan city have recently been rediscovered in south Tuscany. No ruins survive above ground, and the remains lie under rolling arable fields, about 6km from the Tyrrhenian coast. The site is not clearly identified from the Classical sources, and an understanding of it rests almost entirely on archaeological survey and excavation.

A massive wall surrounded an area of about 240 hectares (590 acres), which is almost the size of the City of London (one square mile). Only two other known Etruscan cities are as large or larger than that: Veii, with 243 hectares (630 acres), and Volterra, whose fourth century BC walls enclosed as much as 260 hectares (642 acres). In terms of size alone, therefore, this settlement is an extremely important site.

The site had been observed once before by George Dennis, a nineteenth century English Etruscologist. He heard about it from an Italian engineer, who, in 1842, had removed the remains of the entire circuit of the defensive wall and used the stones to build a new road.

Dennis visited the site and published his discovery, including information about what the locals had found in the fields. In spite of that, however, after his death the site returned to obscurity.

Today a cropmark along the line of the wall is the only indication of its former presence. That is clearly visible from the air, but detailed soil analysis has confirmed that the cropmark does indeed indicate the line of the robbed wall trench.

The whole area is being systematically surveyed by a team of field walkers, led by Lucy Walker. Their work is part of a larger survey of the Albegna Valley and Ager Cosanus, coordinated by Elizabeth Fentress and Maria Grazia Celuzza.

Walking across the ploughed fields, the traces of an Etruscan settlement are visible everywhere, including tiles, building rubble and an enormous quantity of broken pots. A layer of soil developed on top of the site after its abandonment, and those artefacts are being dragged to the surface by the plough.

Two small excavations carried out by Mauro Michelucci suggest that the city was developed in the late sixth century and destroyed in the mid-fourth century BC. The scatterings in the fields represent the remains of the buildings, their contents, and the activities carried out in the settlement throughout its life.

An understanding of those scattered fragments depends on detailed surface field survey, as a total excavation of the area is

obviously quite unfeasible. Most of the ground is under cultivation and, therefore, available for fieldwalking in the late summer after the harvest.

The buildings had rectangular stone foundations, with tiled roofs, and probably mud-brick walls. The ploughed-up remains are concentrated along a dispersed line of cobbles, which was clearly the main road.

There is a band of land inside the line of the wall, however, which has no trace of building or settlement debris: it is possible that that area within the defences was cultivated or kept for livestock.

An interesting point is how the material varies from place to place in the fields. Towards the west end of the site, the plough furrows are littered with fragments of amphorae (storage jars). There are also several scatterings close to possible exit routes through the wall.

To the east, however, domestic building debris is more evident. Looking closer at those two groups, there is evidence of kilns among the amphorae, and the biproducts of weaving and metal working amid the domestic area.

The contrasting location of those crafts and industries implies that there may have been at least two formal levels of economic organization within the settlement.

The association of weaving and metal working artefacts with domestic debris suggests that those activities may have been controlled at the domestic level. By contrast, it is likely that the amphorae industry was controlled at a more centralized level, and linked with the regional marketing of foodstuffs including wine and olive oil.

The construction of such a large defensive wall would in itself have been centrally controlled and organized. All the stones for the buildings and the wall had to be taken to the site from some distance.

Michelucci suggests that the city was a colony set up by Veii, a powerful city-state, to control its newly acquired territories in the Albegna Valley. That fits in with the results of the survey, which suggest that the scale of the economy was regional rather than international, although clearly centrally organized.

The survey project in the Albegna Valley was born out of Professor Andrea Carandini's excavation of the near by Roman Villa of Sette Finestre, and is supported by the Sette Finestre Committee, with British and Italian funding.

The importance of the survey is underlined by the fact that in a few years' time regular deep ploughing will have irretrievably damaged the quality of information, and many sites, including that city, will be "lost" forever. The survey team has caught them just in time.

Lucy Walker
Albegna Valley - Ager
Cosanus Survey

Church news

Canterbury appointments

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Dr Edward Norman and the Rev Nicholas Stacy as two of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

The office of the Six Preachers was established after the Reformation by Archbishop Thomas Cromwell in 1541. Three scholars represented the old learning and three the new. They were charged to go round Kent preaching the reformed religion and had to deliver 20 sermons a year.

The small college of the Six Preachers is attached to Canterbury Cathedral. The members are appointed directly by the Archbishop and have always been scholars and well-known churchmen. They are no longer expected to travel the county but carry out a preaching role within the cathedral.

The ceremony of institution for Dr Norman and Mr Stacy will take place in September. They will give their first sermons in the summer of 1985.

Appointments
The Rev Colin J. F. Scott, Rector of Sandhurst, in the diocese of Southwark, and an honorary Canon of Southwark Cathedral, has been appointed as the next Suffragan Bishop of Hulme in the diocese of Manchester.

Other appointments
The Rev J. O. Angier, Vicar of St Michael and St George, Southwark, and St John of Wood, diocese of Southwark, has been appointed as the next Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, diocese of Southwark, and St John of Wood, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev J. J. D. Tracey, Vicar of St Paul, diocese of Southwark, and St John of Wood, diocese of Southwark, has been appointed as the next Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, diocese of Southwark, and St John of Wood, diocese of Southwark.

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The Rev J. J. D. Tracey, Vicar of St Paul, diocese of Southwark, and St John of Wood, diocese of Southwark, has been appointed as the next Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, diocese of Southwark, and St John of Wood, diocese of Southwark.

OBITUARY

ERIC MORECAMBE Ebullient and inventive comedian



Eric Morecambe, OBE, the comedian, who died yesterday at the age of 58, was the ebullient half of a double act, which was rooted in English music-hall comedy and yet achieved its greatest success in the very different medium of television: it triumphantly overcame the problem there of maintaining intimacy between performer and audience.

Morecambe and Wise started as conventional cross-talk comedians, modelling their act on Abbott and Costello, but developed a standard of performance that recalled a more distinguished cinema pairing, Laurel and Hardy. The timing was brilliant and so was the ability to transcend, indeed deliberately exploit, banal material, while moments of inspired improvisation within a minutely rehearsed routine gave an extra dimension.

The act evolved from the classic formula of straight man and feed. Ernie Wise, trying desperately to stand on his dignity, was the target for endless insults about his size, his short, fat hairy legs and the joint in his (in fact imagined) lower back. Morecambe, grinning like a Cheshire cat, pushing his spectacles - a superb natural prop - further up his nose, always had the punchline ready.

But over the years the situation was inverted, so that it was Wise who went off arm in arm with the pretty girl leaving Morecambe tricked and abandoned. The quality, and a key to the immense popularity, of Morecambe and Wise was that, while sticking to a core of familiar gags and routines, they never became predictable.

Eric Morecambe was as funny and extrovert off the screen as on it, a natural comedian who could stand independently from script writers. He was, at the same time, a serious minded man who never took his success for granted and worked obsessively hard - and from time to time at cost to his health - on honing and improving his craft.

He was born John Eric Bartholomew on May 14, 1926, taking the stage name Morecambe from his birthplace on the north Lancashire coast. He showed an early aptitude for singing and dancing and was a professional entertainer at the age of 12. He first met his future partner, a boy called Ernest Wiseman from Leeds, in Bryan Michie's show, *Youth Takes a Bow*, and their double act was conceived on a train journey from Birmingham to Coventry during the blitz.

National Service separated them - Eric was a Bevin boy in the mines - and it was pure chance that they worked together again. In 1947 Eric joined Lord George Sanger's variety circus as feed to the comic, who turned out to be none other than Wise. Morecambe and Wise developed from there, at first as comic relief in nude shows, then in the occasional radio spot and finally getting their own radio series, *You're Only Young Once*, in the BBC's *Young Generation*.

Their first television series, *Running Wild*, started in April, 1954, and was a humiliating failure from which they took several years to recover. But time was on their side - they were still not yet 30 - and through radio and summer shows were able to gain the confidence and experience for another crack at television with *The Morecambe and Wise Show* for ATV in 1961.

The series continued, with growing success, for seven years, during which there were also regular stage shows and

Mr Guy Sixsmith, who died on April 12 at the age of 81, was Stipendiary Magistrate for Mid Glamorgan from 1966 to 1975, and before that of Cardiff from 1948 to 1966.

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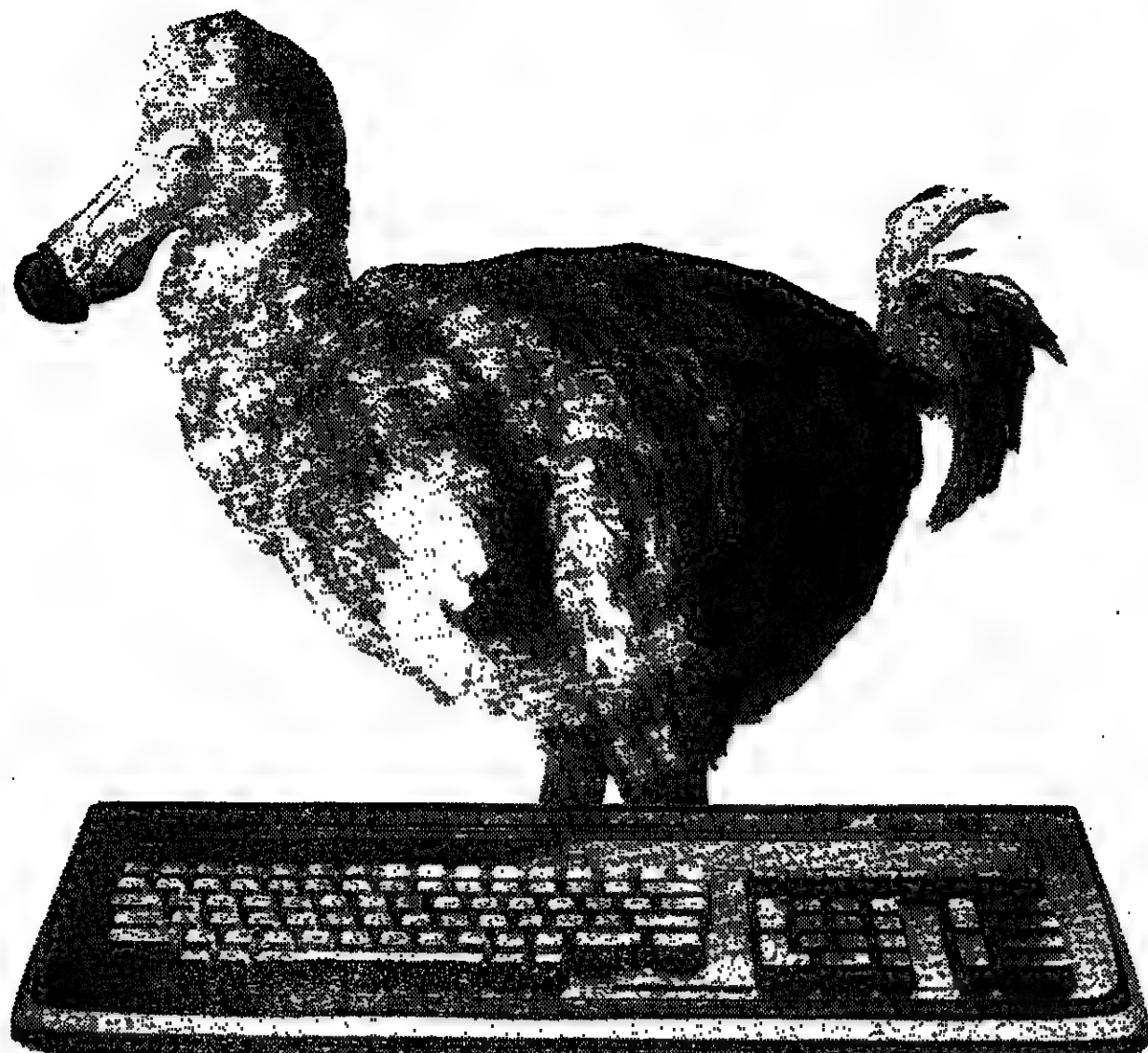
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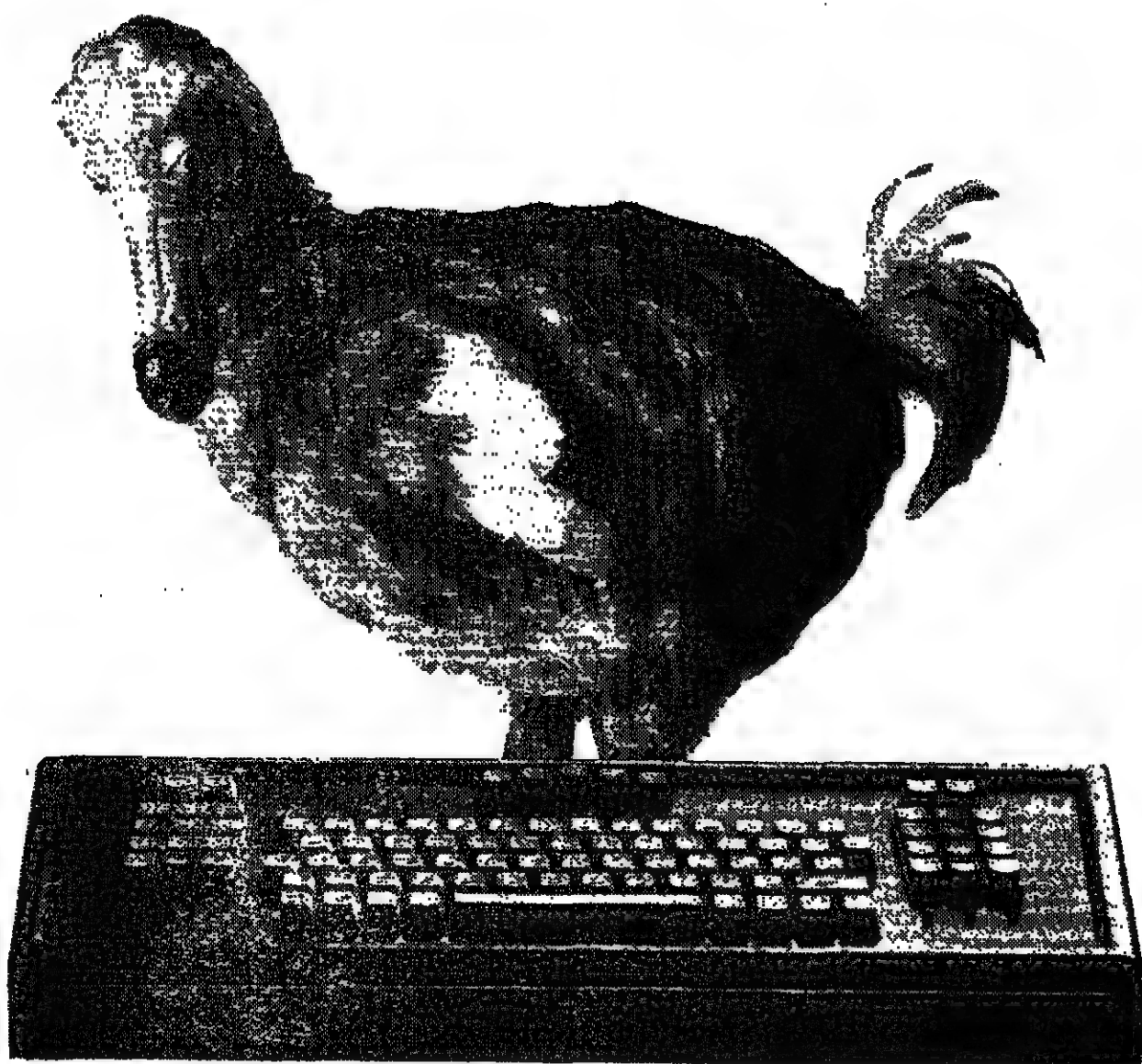
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If you think you can rise to this exceptional challenge, send your curriculum vitae, stating current salary, to: Graham Cole, Group Personnel Adviser, Granada Group PLC, 36 Golden Square, London W1R 4AH.

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For further written information please telephone or write (preferably including a c.v.) to Datamatics.

Initial interviews will take place in London during June/July with final interviews in Europe to follow.

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IMS Systems Programmers
(location Cheshire).

We expect you to have a thorough knowledge of IMS/DC together with a good understanding of MVS and at least five years practical experience with IMS.

The successful applicant will have a knowledge of one or more of the following: Fast Path, MSC/ISC, DBRC, Performance/Tuning Tools.

Teleprocessing Systems
Programmers

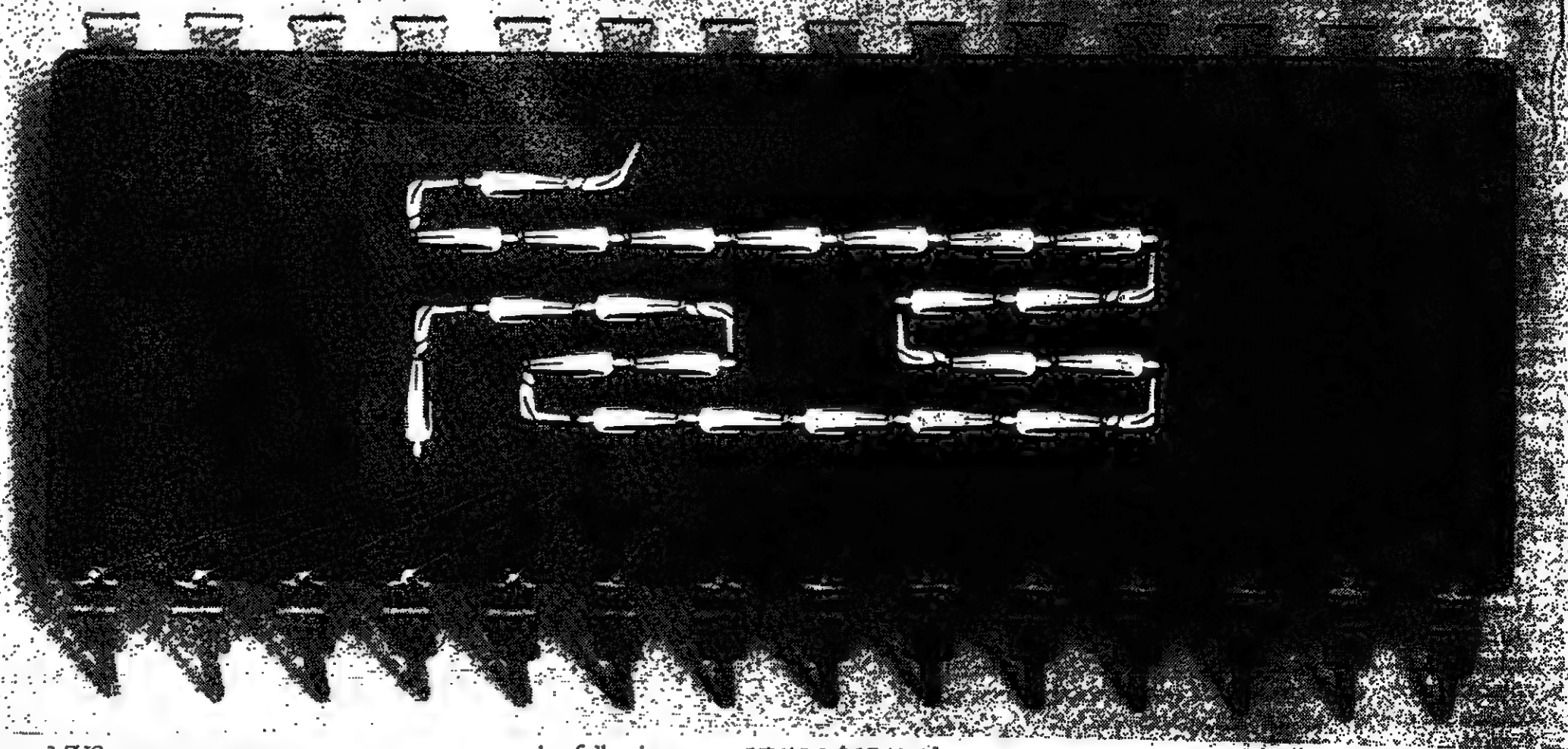
(location Cheshire and Dorset).

We need system programmers with 6 years practical experience of teleprocessing together with an in-depth knowledge of SNA in either a TCAM or VTAM environment.

Experience with 37X5 NCP is essential.

MVS Systems Programmers
(location Cheshire).

You should have at least 6 years experience



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Knowledge of TSO/SPE SMP and Assembler is essential. Experience with MVS/XA or VM would be an advantage.

DBA Staff
(location Cheshire and Dorset).

We need staff with at least 4 years in-depth experience of IMS DB/DC. Practical experience in one or more of the following areas is essential: Database Design, Application Support, DBRC, Fast Path.

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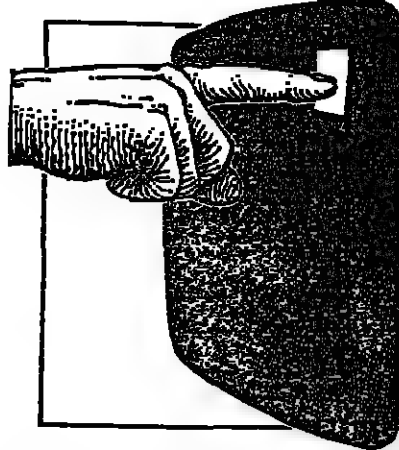
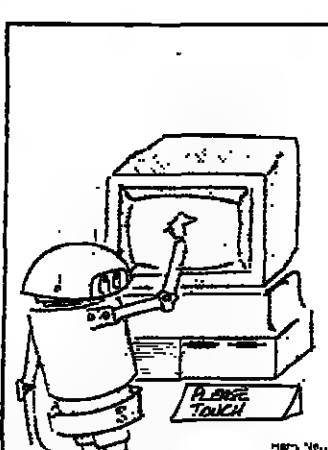
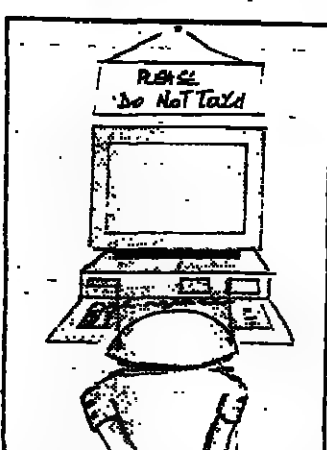
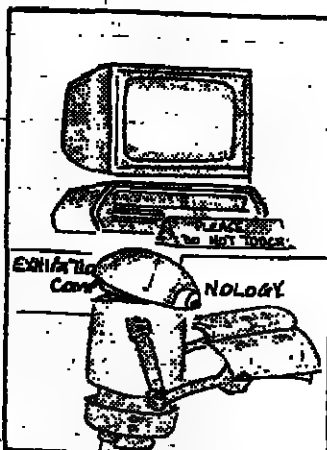
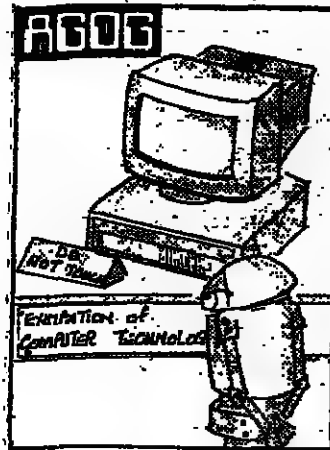
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Boom for over-the-counter sales despite stock risks

By David Guest

Most people, when afflicted by some more or less crippling ailment, will visit their doctor let him diagnose the affliction, and take away his prescription. The high streets and shopping precincts of the country are being invaded by the small "businessman's equivalent of the doctor." Combining an avuncular bedside manner with a forceful impression of authority, these exponents of alternative medicine offer a shot in the arm to ailing businesses. They operate microcomputer shops. Nor do they restrict themselves to prescriptions; their dispensaries are stocked with IBM PCs, ACT Apricots, Apples and other micro systems that sound reassuringly healthy. In addition, they house training facilities and engineering expertise for cases where the initial dose proves inadequate.

The idea of selling business microcomputers across the counter in retail outlets is by no means new but a new style of retail outlet is growing up to put it into practice. These are not dealers tied to one particular manufacturer's machine, nor departments grafted on to the business of existing chain, but microcomputing specialists offering a range of hardware and software to meet specific business requirements.

The US Computerland chain has been active in this country for five years now, without conspicuous growth but never short of plans. Recently it has been joined by some ambitious newcomers, among them First Computer and Interface Network.

First Computer was set up by Mr Cyril Spencer, the former chairman of the Burton Group.

Its shop first opened on Piccadilly last month and was quickly joined by four others. Interface Network boasts retail experience of a different kind; its chairman is Mr James Minotto, who was formerly president of Computerland Europe.

Both organizations are committed to the proposition that existing outlets have hardly begun to tap the potential market for business microcomputers. "People are coming in off the street," said First Computer's marketing manager, Mr Ian Slater, at the opening of the Piccadilly shop. But luring customers through the doors is only the first stage in the process: what both companies are agreed on is that a visible high street presence is essential.

Competition is a fact of life in the micro market but it is going to get tougher - the entry of W H Smith with the British-designed Advanced business micro is just one indication. W H Smith is also involved with the US Softeam business software specialist, another straw in the wind.

The unreliability of supply is a problem that has dogged micro dealers at the home as well as the business largely as a result of being unable to find adequate stocks. When a customer orders a system that proves to be unavailable he or she tends to blame the retailer rather than the manufacturer.

The shops' final problem may lie in their own efficiency. Before they provide hardware and software they provide a service, guiding the potential customer towards the kind of system he or she needs. Once this is identified there is nothing to stop the thrifty customer from shopping around and buying the goods at a lower price somewhere else. The Office of Fair Trading had decreed that micro manufacturers cannot impose a pricing policy on their dealers.

This isn't expected to lead to a prices free-for-all, but there will undoubtedly be a variety of discounts available on a given piece of machinery. In such cases a fourth-floor office on the Old Kent Road may contradict the Monopolies board's proving more valuable than a shop on Piccadilly.

Name the fringe benefit

By Alan Simpson

The shortage of suitably qualified applicants for some big computer posts shows little sign of easing off.

Nowhere is that shortage more acute than for chip process engineers.

Along with location, money is the key job recruitment element and at the least a salary of £16,000 seems to be standard. But this does not include substantial employee perks - cars, guaranteed overseas travel, pensions and BUPA membership.

Unfortunately this shortage can only be resolved on a long term basis, it takes at least two years field experience on top of the five years university course before an individual can qualify to join the job recruitment stakes.

The prizes

First prize: An HP150 with dual floppy disc drive and an HP software package of your choice up to a value of £400. PLUS Hewlett Packard's latest "Think Jet" printer, which weighs only six pounds and has not yet been launched in Britain. So our eventual first prize winner will be one of the first to possess a Think Jet in this country.

Second prize: An HP150 and dual floppy disk drive, PLUS a software package of your choice up to a value of £300.

Third prize: An HP150 and dual floppy disc drive.



Hewlett Packard's "Think Jet" printer weighs only six pounds and is part of our first prize.

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We are looking for the most interesting, original, and potentially advantageous "business" application for this type of micro. You do not have to be a businessman to enter - only to exercise business flair. Closing date is June 15, but already we have received a number of entries.

Below are listed five features available on the HP150, all of which could have some impact on this micro's use. We want entrants in not more than 250 words to outline an original use for one or more of these five attributes in a specific business operation, which must be explained in your entry.

TOUCH SCREEN FACILITY - which allows the user to touch a particular point on the screen and the system reacts as if a key has been pressed.

COMMUNICATIONS - the ability of micros to connect to larger computers and other distant peripherals both within organisations and to public services.

BUILT-IN BUSINESS GRAPHICS using standard in a wide variety of different ways including bar charts, graphs and pie charts.

ERGONOMIC DESIGN involving such factors as compactness, keyboard design and high resolution displays.

ADDING PERIPHERALS - the addition of such extras as printers, larger capacity disc drives and plotters.

THE TIMES BUSINESS ENTERPRISE COMPUTER COMPETITION

Please send your entry (it need not be typed) consisting of not more than 250 words to:

The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition
43 Bedford Row, London WC99

All entries must be accompanied by 10 differently dated mastheads from the front of The Times and also by this form completed in full and signed. Entries must be despatched to arrive at the competition address above by Friday June 15th 1984.

Full Name _____
Position & Occupation _____
Address _____
Telephone _____
Daytime _____ Evening _____

Declaration - I hereby declare that the material entered is to the best of my knowledge original and has not been published, displayed or demonstrated elsewhere. As such it will not violate any copyright existing before, on or after the competition date.

Signature of Entrant _____ Date _____

Communications for the politicians of Europe

By Donker de Marillac

We are not used to seeing EEC politicians in full agreement on something these days. But when the industry ministers of the Ten emerged from their informal meeting in Paris earlier this month they confirmed that the Community was now on the path towards integrating its telecommunications efforts.

The first essential step is the establishment of EEC norms so that the invisible trade barriers preventing the machine from X Ltd communicating with that of Y S.A. or Z GmbH gradually fade. A common market in high technology, the ministers claim, is to be attempted.

They are well aware that can only be a reality if development plans for integrated systems at national levels make provision for it. A modern network takes as much time to design and build as a warship. The developments of today will be battling international competition a decade from now and they had better be conceived from the outset to take Europeanism into account.

The complexity of this requirement is illustrated in a French project code-named Scribe: (Système de communi-

cation et de réseaux évolués). Though Scribe was conceived to bring a French ministry into the communications age, it will purposefully use existing and future international standards that can put non-French material into the picture.

It is in their mix of services - driven by communications software and machines that ordinary Frenchmen are already using in such systems as the electronic directory with its 250,000 installed terminals - that Scribe's workposts will revolutionize the ministry. As well as text processing, these will offer access to different databases such as those used for electronic mail. They will also be able to provide telex and videotex services and for these will communicate with the main public PTT networks such as telephone and Transpac.

As if this were not enough they will be able to "transfix" information and will use the Telecom 1 interluna business satellite (to be launched by Ariane this summer) for a videoteleconferencing service. The Biarritz fibre optic network inaugurated on television by the President this week will no doubt provide a model.

Don't write off the data men

By Gerry Fisher

Once again, as often in the last five years, "industry experts" are burying data processing professionals before their time. The thesis is that the introduction of the micro means that the user-director does not need the specialist experience of the computer department. After all they have been late, aloof and uninvolved in real company concerns.

Now that everyone including the chairman's daughter Emma is into computing why is a separate function needed at all? Since the real problems is the management of change is this not a line rather than a functional task? Is it not the case that data processing people are promoted to management because they were good technicians rather than good managers?

Not the consistency and logic of these arguments. To make the point clear, take the analogous situation in finance and accountancy. Most managers can do arithmetic, may even use money and have bank accounts, so perhaps we do not require accountants or finance directors. The fine and clear distinction between line (who can manage change) and staff (who can't) eliminates not only

JOB SCENE

had the same attitudes to managers still think they can program generalities and do not have to define the specifics?

The most difficult task in the application of computers to business is not dealing with the micro syndrome, or even with the backstairs manoeuvres of the suppliers - it is the production of a reasonably sound business systems requirements definition.

It is difficult because it involves professional data processing staff working with the final users to produce a detailed statement of what the users will require to run their organization better in the future. This demands not technology but creative thought.

The chairman who follows the subtle hint here and word there from the supplier will rapidly find that he needs full-time business analysis to coordinate the thinking and work to produce this research and development plan for his company's future systems. These full-time staff will find it difficult, if not impossible, if they do not have managerial ability, an appreciation of the objectives and needs of the organization and a background knowledge of the technology available to produce the systems.

The chairman may even find that, when he has invented these positions, they are called information or decision technologists, and that the best candidates will come overwhelmingly from the people who have had the hard experience over the previous years of trying to do the same job without recognition of what they were attempting - the "Data men".

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If you are between 28 and 45 with qualifications in electronics, computer science or physics and a proven track record in sales and marketing, this is a unique opportunity to take part in the building of a company that expects to be a major force in networking over the next decade.

We are looking for a career minded enthusiastic self-motivating and creative person to join the team.

Applicants should send their CV or write/telephone for an application form to: David Drury, Camtec Electronics Ltd, Melton St, Leicester LE1 3NA. Tel: (0533) 537534

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Salary Package Negotiable

If you are:

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The 230E won't wear you out either. Superb ergonomics help you to enjoy the longest journeys in comfort and safety.

The driving position is designed with all the most vital hand controls at fingertip-reach.

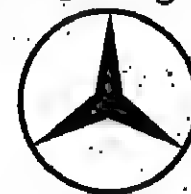
At speed, fresh air circulates through the interior and can be completely changed every 20 seconds, keeping the driver refreshed and alert.

The seats are specially designed to support your bodyweight at the pelvic bones, thus avoiding any constriction of blood vessels and risk of dangerous drowsiness.

The highest standards of active and passive safety throughout the car are combined with unsurpassed reliability, luxury, spaciousness, and effortless driving pleasure.

The 230E shares its bodyshell with four other models: the petrol-engined 200 and 280E, and the 240D and 300D, which have diesel engines. Prices begin at £10,365 for the 200.

They all offer you all-round excellence. Which includes, at the end of long and faithful service, and almost in spite of the mileage, a gratifyingly good resale value.



Mercedes-Benz

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WALL STREET
PRICES & COMMENT
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, May 14. Dealings End, June 1. § Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Back to the Thirties and a supply-led recovery

An International Consortium Bank
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RACING: MULLINS'S MARE LIKELY TO START FAVOURITE FOR FRENCH CHAMPION HURDLE AFTER BRILLIANT TRIAL

Carlingford Castle can keep Little Wolf at bay

breaks Mellor's record

Little Wolf, the winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and the Goodwood Cup last season, will have his first race of the season in the Henry II Stakes at Sandown Park this evening in preparation for another crack at Royal Ascot's supreme test of the stayer.

However, in this instance the going underfoot points to Carlingford Castle doing better and winning his first race since Shaikh Mohammed bought him in Ireland midway through last summer and sent him to Newmarket to be trained by Henry Cecil. All of Carlingford Castle's best form has been when there has been plenty of cut in the ground, so after four days of rain he should be in his element once again this afternoon.

Carlingford Castle ran well in last year's Derby to finish second to Teosno. However, arguably his best performance of the year was at Doncaster in September when on really soft ground he was just beaten by Sun Princess and Esprit du Nord in the St Leger. More recently, that encouraging run at York behind Band in the Yorkshire Cup pointed to him being hard to beat again, as soon as he found the conditions to his liking.

Michael Stoute and Walter Swinburn, the trainer and jockey, look like being the men to follow in the National Stakes with Chantaco and the Wheat-shaf Maiden Three-Year-Old Stakes with Falstaff.

Still unbeaten after three races at Nottingham, Newmarket and York, Chantaco is preferred to Primo Donnie, who started hot favourite to win his only race so far at Ascot and duly obliged. However the

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips) horses he beat then have been trounced in the meantime. Falstaff should be much happier racing over a mile once again, after failing to last a mile in the Chequers Fillies Classic Trial at Sandown and even further in the Chester Vase.

Pat Eddery is another jockey with excellent prospects of winning two races at Sandown this evening. Ballindary (nap), his ride in the Chequers Fillies Stakes, created a highly favourable impression when finishing

Pebbles out
Pebbles, winner of the 1,000 Guineas and a leading fancy for the Oaks at Epsom on June 9, will miss the race. The news was announced yesterday by Clive Brittain, her trainer, who said: "Pebbles will miss the Oaks and goes instead for the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot. The decision has been made because it has a severe owner with new wishes. Shaikh Mohammed, who now owns Pebbles, already has two leading fancies for the Oaks."

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by any standard. Being out of a mare by the Arc winner, Bon Mot II, who revelled in soft ground, Ballindary should like the going this evening.

Eddery also has a good chance of winning the Esher Place Handicap on the Lincoln third, Governor, a horse with proven ability on soft ground.

Mazzi is my idea of the best bet at Chepstow, especially now that he is reverting to sprinting in the Clifton Handicap. Mazzi is trained by Paul Cole, whose stable has been in such sparkling form this spring. Discussing Mazzi with me recently, Cole said that he felt bound to experiment and see whether the colt would stay further, but after racing over a mile at Doncaster and seven furlongs at York he has had no alternative but to accept the situation and treat Mazzi as a sprinter pure and simple.

Obviously the speed of his sire, Ahonora, who won the Stewards Cup at Goodwood in his prime, has been the overriding factor in his pedigree, countering the influence of his dam, who is by that middle-distance horse Prommer.

At Leicester the conditions of the Tote Bookmakers Fillies Stakes give Sajeda, a smart two-year-old last year, a good chance of beating Far Too Young, who won her only race this season in such style at Kempton Park.

Malek is likely to have a host of supporters to win the Tote Dual Forecast Handicap after that runaway win at Beverley earlier this month. He is never likely to be so well handicapped again. Finally, Descartes (2.45), Misty Halo (3.45) and Tirwadda (4.15) all look likely winners at Redcar.

John Francombe breaks Mellor's record

John Francombe set a new record for winners ridden by a National Hunt jockey on Don't Touch at Fountains Park yesterday, and immediately announced his intention to train Flat horses after one more season in the saddle.

After his effortless 1,036th success under rules, by six lengths on the 6-1 chance in the Lavington Challenge Cup Handicap, Chase, Francombe said: "If I continue to enjoy my riding I'll retire after one more season, then train on the Flat straight away."

Francombe, aged 31, achieving the milestone in six years fewer than it took the previous holder, Stan Mellor, added: "When I rode my 1,000th winner, Stan was the first to send me a telegram. It's nice to hold the record, though I never set out to break it."

The champion, still set out from an injury to his left leg sustained at Chepstow five weeks ago, intended to wait until Stratford on Friday or Saturday had he drawn a blank yesterday. Don't Touch, who had failed to complete the course in his last five races, looked a difficult mount for Francombe, who said: "All the way down here in the car I wondered what I was doing riding it, but he was a useful horse a couple of years ago and my only concern was to keep him jumping."

Later in the afternoon Francombe rode the 11-10 on favourite, County Agent, to a length success over Blue Bank in the Hayling Novices Hurdle, for Fred Winter, by whom he is retained. Winter, a former champion jump jockey, who employed Francombe as a raw 16-year-old, said: "My only regret is that the record didn't come on one of my horses."



John Francombe returns in triumph on Don't Touch after passing Stan Mellor's all-time record of 1,035 National Hunt winners completed 12 years ago.

Harwood dismisses Alphas rumour

Guy Harwood, the Pulborough trainer, denied a rumour that Alphas, the second favourite for the Derby, would not run.

Bookmakers were apparently offering odds against Alphas running after watching Gamblers Cup finish one from last in the Golden Eagle Handicap. Harwood said: "It is true that my stable is not firing at the moment, but I don't mind taking well laid bets."

Harwood added: "There have been good reasons why some of my horses have run badly, although we can find no explanation for other poor performances." He concluded by saying that there was no sign of a repeat of the Alphas disaster which affected his stable last season.

Henry Cecil, who won the Brigadier Gerard Stakes with Alphas and the Golden Eagle Handicap with Van Dyke Brown, said that Claud Monet was a definite runner in the Derby. Other news on the classic is that Tony Vines will ride Haim for Jeremy Tree.

The heavy rain over the last couple of days was tailor made for Alphas, who revelled in the ground to win the Brigadier Gerard stakes, coming home eight lengths clear of Erin's Hope. Lester Piggott looked to have given the colt plenty of work when he last rode him, turning him home, but as always, had

the situation under complete control. Once in the straight, Alphas moved into top gear, and made up the leeway in under half a furlong, hitting the front two out and coming right away. However, Alphas was not in the mood to go. It has been difficult to get him racing fit this spring because of the firm ground at Newmarket, and he blew up in the closing stages when beaten at Goodwood last week.

The colt has a choice of targets at Royal Ascot, either the Queen Anne or the Prince of Wales Stakes. Piggott and Cecil could combine to double when Van Dyke Brown carried lightweight to success in the Golden Eagle. Next target for the colt is a ladies race at Lingfield, where he will be partnered by the trainer's wife, Julie.

The top sprinter, Petrosius and Reesh will meet in the Royal Ascot's King's Stand Stakes next month, after dead-heat in the Temple Stakes. Graham Weyme's the judge, studies the photo finish print for 15 minutes before announcing his verdict.

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Devastating Dawn Run

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Dawn Run is sure to start favourite for the Grande Course de Haies d'Autun (French Champion Hurdle) on June 22 following her brilliant victory in the Prix la Barbe yesterday. Ridden by Tony Mullins, the Irish mare made all the running before defeating World Citizen by a length and a half with Network eight lengths away third.

Dawn Run was giving a stone to the runner-up, World Citizen, but opponents, but in next month's race she will meet them on level terms.

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SANDOWN PARK

GOING: soft
Draw: 51, low; 71 and over, high numbers best.

5.15 RAILWAY APPRENTICES' HANDICAP (22,239: 5) (18 runners)

130-132 CREE BAY (D) (D) Spencer 5-9-9
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130-132 CREE BAY (D) (D) Spencer 5-9-9

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True way of fishing fast Yorkshire rivers

How upstream wet fly was restored to rightful place



FISHING

Many years ago, as a schoolboy, I saw one of the most brilliant examples of upstream wet fly fishing that one could possibly imagine. It was in Yorkshire, I think on the Swale, though it might have been another similar fast-flowing and rocky river.

An old man was wading upstream, using a long greenheart rod - maybe 12ft long - which was heavy, but with a lovely soft tip. With this he was casting a team of flies into the water ahead of him, fishing the fast water, letting the flies drift down a yard or so, then lifting them off the casting again a yard or two beyond. His skill in placing his flies was breathtaking.

I his - though I did not know it at the time - was the classic method of fishing the wet fly, the true way of fishing the fast rivers of Yorkshire and the Borders. The flies were not weighted. They were skimpily little hackled patterns, very small, with names like Partridge and Orange and Dun Spider. Sometimes they would float on the surface, sometimes sink an inch or so below the surface. Either way they would take trout. But they were always fished upstream. That was essential.

When, many years later, I came to work in London and to fish in Hampshire, I was surprised to

find that so many of my friends had a strangely intolerant attitude towards the upstream wet fly. They seemed to think - indeed, one or two of them said - that it was a matter of chuck and chance. More than that, some of them also seemed to think it was not the thing to do, in some way, which they could not define, it was unsporting.

I am sure if they could have seen that old man of the Swale they would have had second thoughts. His tiny little flies, suggesting drowned duns or spinners, sometimes floating on the surface, sometimes sinking below it, were cast with astonishing accuracy to places where he knew big fish would lie. His rivercraft was superb.

Fortunately, in the last 20 or 30 years or so, the ancient conflict between wet and dry fly fishing, the scorn of the dry fly man for the set fly, has lessened to a great extent, and rightly so. The ghosts of past passions, the conflicts of the Halford days, have faded.

The upstream wet fly on the chalk streams was restored to its rightful place by Mr Skues. To this was added the moderation of wise men, such as those of the Piscatorial Society, who declared that the unweighted wet fly, fished upstream, which was therefore only slightly damp, was the same as fishing a dry fly. Such magnificent sophistry resolved the problem of wet versus dry by declaring it did not exist. Long live the Piscatorial!

Conrad Voss Bark

BOXING

Bout cancelled over board's TV refusal

Frank Warren, the promoter, has cancelled Thursday's programme, featuring the middleweight Jimmy Price and the American Stacy McSwain, at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, because the British Boxing Board of Control refused to give him permission to negotiate a live television screening of the bout.

"It would not have been viable at any other time and in any case it is now too late to negotiate anything for this Thursday," Warren said.

Roberto Duran, of Panama, who has won three world championships, will give up the World Boxing Association junior light-middleweight crown before meeting Tommy Hearn, of the United States, holder of the World Boxing Council title.

"Duran has told us that he will abdicate the title and that is a cause of satisfaction for the association because we will not have to divest him of it," Elias Cordova, chairman of the association's champion fights commission, said in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The association does not recognize the Duran-Hearn match and demanded that Duran put his title against the first challenger, Mike McCullum, of the United States. But Duran did not accept this proposal.

VOLLEYBALL

American coach upset by English officials

By Paul Harrison

Arle Selinger, the head coach of the American women's team, is a tough character, as any former Israeli commando instructor is bound to be. He is also a man who does not like to lose, and it showed during the Hilachi Cup match between the American and Japanese women.

So upset was Selinger by refereeing decisions during the 3-0 defeat of his team that he provided the court-side like a caged animal, approached the officials and waved an admonishing finger at the Japanese bench. At one stage in the second set, Selinger was heard to complain: "This is a set-up."

It was an unedifying spectacle, about which the Japanese complained about after the match.

The English Volleyball Association had put two of their top officials on the match at the American School in London, on Friday, but the Americans were not too impressed.

The Americans, most of whom are over 6ft tall, had the power; the Japanese, only one of whom was over 6ft, had the tenacity and the ability to "hang on in there." The Japanese retrieved like demons and eventually harassed the Americans girls to defeat.

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also on page 17

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The salary of the post would be reviewed on 1st October, 1985, taking into account this expansion and the increased responsibilities of the post.

Application forms may be obtained from The Clerk, Devon and Cornwall Police Authority, County Hall, Exeter, EX2 4QD (Tel 0392 77977, Extn 2284).

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Applications with full cv (including salary requirements) should be addressed IN CONFIDENCE to:



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The candidate will have a minimum of 2 years post qualifying experience in private practice or industry. He or she is expected to be self-motivated and must have a flair for commercial matters.

Bow Valley offers a competitive remuneration package and salary will be on the basis of age and experience.

Please apply by writing with your Curriculum Vitae to the Company Secretary, Bow Valley Exploration (UK) Limited, Windsor House, 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NW. Telephone 01-222 5421.



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- 6.00 Breakfast AM.**
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rick at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; gardening advice and culinary hints between 8.50 and 9.00.
- 8.00 Bonwell's Wildlife Safari to Mexico:** The natural economy of a tropical rain forest (r) 8.25. Prizes for a video report at 8.55, cooking with Rustie Lee at 8.45; Roland Rat Live at 9.01.
- 8.25 Thames news headlines** followed by *Seaside Street* 10.25. *The Poseidon Files*. With divers as they explore the wreck of the 'unsinkable' liner, the *Andromeda* (r) 10.25. *Pardon Me for Living*, Drama series that begins on St Valentine's Day, 1939 11.50. *Casper, the Friendly Ghost*. Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.27. *Regional news* (London and SE only; Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30. *Little Misses and the Mister Men* (r) 1.45. *Digging Up People*, The first of two Chronicle programmes dedicated to the memory of the archaeologist, Sir Mortimer Wheeler (r) 2.35. *Film: The Richest Girl in the World* (1934) starring Joan McKenna and Miriam Hopkins. The world's wealthiest woman falls for a young man but decides to keep her identity secret in case he is only after her for her money. Directed by William A. Seiter 3.45. *Cartoon* 3.53. *Regional news* (North London).
- 3.55 Play School**, presented by Wynne Jenkins 4.20. *Cartoon*: *Yogi Bear* 4.25. *Treasure in Malta*. Adventure serial 4.10. *Chuggers* Plays Pop includes Limah who sings his latest release, *Too Much Trouble*. Plus Spender, Ballet and *Plus 100* 5.05. *John Craven's Newsworld* 5.10. *Wildcat*, Mike Jordan follows a hedgehog and Su Ingle is in a microfilm flitting buzzards.
- 5.40 Sixty Minutes** with news read by Richard Whitmore at 5.40; weather at 5.55; regional news headlines at 6.35.
- 6.40 Cartoon**.
- 6.45 You Can't See the Wood...** David Bellamy illustrates the importance of forestry and explains how the Forestry Commission is trying to change its image.
- 7.10 Blankety Blank**. Terry Wogan's words guests include Roy Kinnear, Jan Leeming and Sandra Dickinson (r) (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 7.45 A Tribute to Eric Morecambe**. An edited version of the 1971 Christmas Special with Andrew Pryn, Shirley Bassey and Gloria Jackson.
- 8.30 Sorry! Timothy gets a part in a Midsummer Night's Dream** - much to mother's discomfiture (r).
- 8.00 A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 9.05 News** with John Humphrys.
- 9.30 Destination D-Day**. Sir Huw Weldon presents and narrates the previously untold story of how the Allied invasion of Normandy was supported and protected by a scheme that has been described as the greatest military deception of all time. (see Choice)
- 11.00 World Professional Latin American Championships** introduced by Kay Alexander from The Royal Albert Hall.
- 11.45 News** headlines and weather.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.35 and 7.25; in Stan Phillips's garden at 8.40 and 8.55; exercises at 8.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.45 and 8.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Wham! 7.40; pop music from Wham and Howard Jones at 7.52; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; cooking with Rustie Lee at 8.45; Roland Rat Live at 9.01.

ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 Thames news headlines** followed by *Seaside Street* 10.25. *The Poseidon Files*. With divers as they explore the wreck of the 'unsinkable' liner, the *Andromeda* (r) 10.25. *Pardon Me for Living*, Drama series that begins on St Valentine's Day, 1939 11.50. *Casper, the Friendly Ghost*. Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.27. *Regional news* (London and SE only; Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30. *Little Misses and the Mister Men* (r) 1.45. *Digging Up People*, The first of two Chronicle programmes dedicated to the memory of the archaeologist, Sir Mortimer Wheeler (r) 2.35. *Film: The Richest Girl in the World* (1934) starring Joan McKenna and Miriam Hopkins. The world's wealthiest woman falls for a young man but decides to keep her identity secret in case he is only after her for her money. Directed by William A. Seiter 3.45. *Cartoon* 3.53. *Regional news* (North London).
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Rosilyn London: The Speckled Band (r) (TV, 9.05pm)

Every successive episode in Granada Television's *Sherlock Holmes* (TV, 9.05pm) lifts more of the shadow of doubt that we might have about the suitability of Jeremy Brett to play the Baker Street sleuth. And casts more doubt on our belief, long held, that there could never be another screen Holmes like Basil Rathbone's. In thought, initially, that Mr Brett was worrying too much about faithfully duplicating the poses in the original illustrations (fingers pressed together, chin-steepled style) and a little about adopting the mercurial Holmesian personality. Tonight's tale, *The Speckled Band*, hammers the first in the coffin of that particular reservation. Mr Brett is now all quicksilver. Every inch of him has a clue-receiving antenna, operating at full power. Nobody

stands a chance against an adversary like this. 'I'm a dangerous man to fall foul of,' says the loutish slaphash (Jeremy Kemp) as he twists Holmes's poker into a hoop. No need for the sleuth to repeat the sentiment as he proceeds to make the poker straight again. *The Speckled Band*, of course, one of the creepiest (the pun was not intentional) of the Sherlock Holmes stories, and both the director John Bruce, and the man who wrote the music, Patrick Gowers, have pulled out all the stops to build up the sinister tension. Jeremy Paul, who made the adaptation, had the sense to realize that the less he tinkered with Conan Doyle's text, the better.

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you listen, the BBC is not going to let you forget that next week sees the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings. The commemorative output begins tonight with *DESTINATION D-DAY* (BBC 1, 9.30), presented and part-written by Huw Weldon, and concentrating not only on the planning that made the landings possible but on the spectacular efforts the Allies made to pull the wool over the Germans' eyes as to when, and where, the invasion would take place; as the documentary reminds us, learned heavily on just two men: a Pole and a Spaniard.

MUSIC HIGHLIGHT ON RADIO: The Nash Ensemble's *Concerto for Violin and Piano* (works by Mozart, Spohr and Beethoven) direct from the Bath Festival (Radio 3, 7.30 and 8.35).

Peter Davale

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: Modern Art** 6.30. *The Villa Farnesina* 6.55. *Society: Chicken or Egg?* 7.20. *Ennery and Rockets* 7.45. *The Nature of Heredity*. Ends at 8.10.
- 9.00 Ceelex**.
- 9.00 You and Me**. For the very young (r).
- 9.10 Ceelex**.
- 9.10 The Plough and the Hoe**. An Open University production that examines the effects of changes in agriculture techniques in the Indian state of Bihar (r).
- 9.35 News** summary with subtitles.
- 9.40 Make 'Em Laugh**. Mark Curry presents a profile of the Twenties film star Larry Semon who was cast as a hero who always ended up involved in a high-speed chase (r).
- 9.50 Film: 'That Certain Age'** (1938) starring Deanna Durbin and Melvyn Douglas. Musical romance with Durbin as the daughter of a wealthy newspaper owner and Douglas as the war correspondent who comes into her life. Directed by Edward Ludwig.
- 7.40 The Great Egg Race**. In this first of a new series Professor Hertz Wolf, head of the Biotechnology Institute at Brunel University, asks teams representing Huddersfield Polytechnic's department of computer studies and mathematics, Wrexham and District Computer Club and Computer Technology Ltd of Hemel Hempstead, to construct a prehensile tail that will register emotion. The guest judge is Professor Ian Fell.
- 8.10 Horizon: The Maelstrom Link**. A documentary about the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, an establishment where weapons are designed and built. The narrator is Martin Jarvis (r).
- 9.00 A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 9.05 The Young Ones**. Off-beat and anarchic comedy from Adrian Edmondson, Niki Katt, Nigel Planer, Christopher Ryan and Alexei Sayle. With music from The Damned.
- 9.40 One Man and his Dog**. Heat three of the Sheepdog Championship features three farmers and their dogs from England. Phil Drabble introduces the programme from a course overlooking Loch Lomond.
- 10.25 Private Lives** introduced by Maria Aitken. The guests this evening are Jill Bennett and Leslie Thomas.
- 11.00 Newsnight**.
- 11.45 Open University: Education**. Gifted Children. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

- 6.05 Countdown**. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Norah Moore from Hackmondwick. Richard Whitley is the quick-fire questionmaster, assisted today by last year's finalist, 18-year old Mark Nymman.
- 5.15 Years Ahead**. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Douglas. Frances Perry, the Observer's gardening correspondent, takes us round her Enfield garden; two retired miners, both former members of the NUM, talk about the present dispute between the NUM and the Coal Board; 74-year old Stanley Bray talks about the 75 processes that go into making a book; Pat Sears unravels the intricacies of claiming an attendance allowance; the cookery spot is apricot crumble; and the archive film includes the D-Day landings and the Overlord tapestry.
- 6.00 Old Country**. Jack Hargreaves with his weekly diary from deepest Hardy country.
- 6.30 Those Town Is It Anyway?** The fifth programme in the series dealing with key issues in local and community politics examines housing demands for change and highlights a tenants' action campaign in Birmingham and a housing co-operative in Glasgow.
- 7.00 Channel Four News**.
- 7.50 Comment**. With his view on a matter of topical importance is played by David Mervin.
- 8.00 Brookside**. Alan is the target of the fury of the scorned Liz while Heather overhears a conversation between Rose and Michael to which she takes exception.
- 8.30 4 What's the World**. Consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Ryan. Roy Stoneborough has an update on the asbestos problem at Glasgow's Red Road flats; Sally Hawkins comments on the new Code of Practice to control standards in old peoples' homes; David Stafford has a Which? report on cheap cars.
- 9.00 Film: Better Late Than Never** (1979) starring Harold Gould. Comedy about a man who becomes the ringleader of a revolt at an old peoples' home.
- 9.10 News** and weather. England: 11.45 News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazines.
- 9.15 Close**.
- S4C** Starts: 1.30pm Eisteddfod Sennedrefort. 4.45 Fflaibalam. 5.05 Biddowar. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Ser. 7.00 Newyddion Sath. 7.30 Sennedrefort. 8.00 S4C. 8.30 Aneur Iach. 9.30 World Ballroom Championships. 10.55 Eleventh Hour. 12.35am Closeown.
- GRANADA** As London except: 8.55am Aton At. 9.30 Mystery, Myth and Legend. 9.55am A Time. 10.20 Father Murphy. 11.05 Untamed World. 11.30 Dick Tracy. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy. 12.05 Grand Rapids. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flats. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Midnight Feast. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-6.45 Grand Rapids. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Closeown.
- WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN:** 1. Shared. 2. Shared and white. (r) Repeat.

CHOICE

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Peter Davale

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing**. Weather. 6.30. *Farming Today*. 6.35. *Shipping*. 6.30. *Today*, including 6.30, 7.10, 8.30. *News* 8.45. *Prayer* 8.55. *7.55*. *Weather* 7.50. *6.00 News* 7.20. *Letters* 7.25. *8.25 Sport* 7.45. *Thought for the Day*.
- 8.43 Winnie the Pooh**. The second of five stories by A. A. Milne. Read by Alan Bennett 8.57. *Weather*.
- 9.00 News**.
- 9.05 European Call** 01-580 4411. The first of three programmes providing the listener with an opportunity to question politicians on their points of view before the European elections. Includes a special report on the Farm. 10.00.
- 10.30 Morning Show**. *The Unscheduled*. Stop by Stanley Roper Green. Read by Robert Triller.
- 10.45 Daily Service**.
- 11.00 News**. *Travel*. Thirty-Minute. *Tea*. The presenters of *Princess Margaret*. Comment, too, on the Channel 4 comedy series *Scully*. Includes the *British/American Dictionary*.
- 10.15 A Book at Bedtime**. 'Fall the Shadow' by Emanuel Linnhoff (r).
- 10.30 News**.
- 11.00 News**.
- 11.15 The Financial World**. Tonight. *Beachcomber*. *Loopholes*. *Chabrier*. *Barcelo*. *Delius*. *Grieg*. *Mendelssohn*; records.
- 12.00 News**. *12.10 Weather*. *12.15*. *12.20pm*. *News*. *12.25*. *12.30pm*. *News*. *12.35*. *12.40pm*. *News*. *12.45*. *12.50pm*. *News*. *12.55*. *1.00pm*. *News*. *1.05*. *1.10pm*. *News*. *1.15*. *1.20pm*. *News*. *1.25*. *1.30pm*. *News*. *1.35*. *1.40pm*. *News*. *1.45*. *1.50pm*. *News*. *1.55*. *2.00pm*. *News*. *2.05*. *2.10pm*. *News*. *2.15*. *2.20pm*. *News*. *2.25*. *2.30pm*. *News*. *2.35*. *2.40pm*. *News*. *2.45*. *2.50pm*. *News*. *2.55*. *3.00pm*. *News*. *3.05*. *3.10pm*. *News*. *3.15*. *3.20pm*. *News*. *3.25*. *3.30pm*. *News*. *3.35*. *3.40pm*. *News*. *3.45*. *3.50pm*. *News*. *3.55*. *4.00pm*. *News*. *4.05*. *4.10pm*. *News*. *4.15*. *4.20pm*. *News*. *4.25*. *4.30pm*. *News*. *4.35*. *4.40pm*. *News*. *4.45*. *4.50pm*. *News*. *4.55*. *5.00pm*. *News*. *5.05*. *5.10pm*. *News*. *5.15*. *5.20pm*. *News*. *5.25*. *5.30pm*. *News*. *5.35*. *5.40pm*. *News*. *5.45*. *5.50pm*. *News*. *5.55*. *6.00pm*. *News*. *6.05*. *6.10pm*. *News*. *6.15*. *6.20pm*. 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Friends of Eric Morecambe, comedian of genius, pay their tributes



The end and the beginning: Eric Morecambe (above) giving his last performance on Sunday night in Tewkesbury and (below) with Ernie Wise in the early days.



Tributes to Eric Morecambe were paid yesterday by many of his friends in the entertainment world.

Des O'Connor, the man Morecambe and Wise loved to hate, described Mr Morecambe as a wonderful friend.

"I thought he would go on for ever, come what may," he said on TV-am. "He was a gift to the Earth who was sure to make us laugh."

"I know so many people who thought Eric was so wonderful. Not many times did you hear: 'I don't like him'. They say you can't please all the people all the time, Eric and Ernie came closest to it."

Eamonn Andrews said he was "shattered" by the news. "He was a comedy genius and a lovely fellow," he said. "He was very droll on and off stage. He was very meticulous, a professional in his field. His death means there is going to be a tremendous gap in the field of comedy."

Mr Andrews said Mr Morecambe had never had been the subject of *This Is Your Life*, "but I did appear on the *Morecambe and Wise Show* in a marvellous send-up of *This Is Your Life*, featuring the Queen."

Eric Sykes said: "This has been a dreadful month - first with the death of Tommy Cooper and now Eric Morecambe. It is probably the worst month of my life."

"Eric's death leaves a big hole in our business. Eric and Ernie were probably the first act that television really made great. I think they helped to raise the double act and give them respectability."

"The only saving grace from his death is that he has left some classic comedy clips which we can keep showing, and I am sure they will be a great encouragement to other performers."

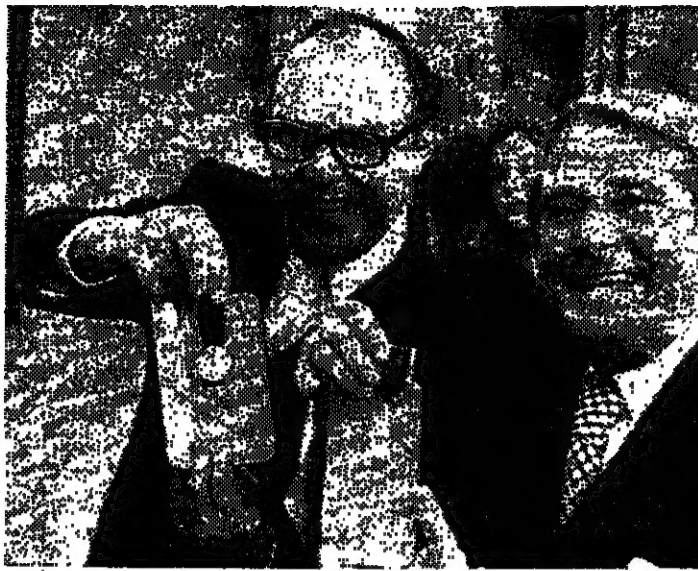
"Eric had a naturally enormous talent and he desperately wanted to make people laugh. That was what made him great. Even people who had never met Eric would regard him as a friend. We will all miss him."

Mr Philip Jones, director of light entertainment at Thames Television, said: "There never has been and there never will be again a partnership like Eric and Ernie. It was a proud moment for me when they decided to join us."

Mr James Malcolm, director of appeals for the British Heart Foundation, said: "Eric was a wonderful supporter of the foundation ever since he experienced his first heart attack. He made countless personal appearances at fund-raising events and lent his name to a number of major campaigns."



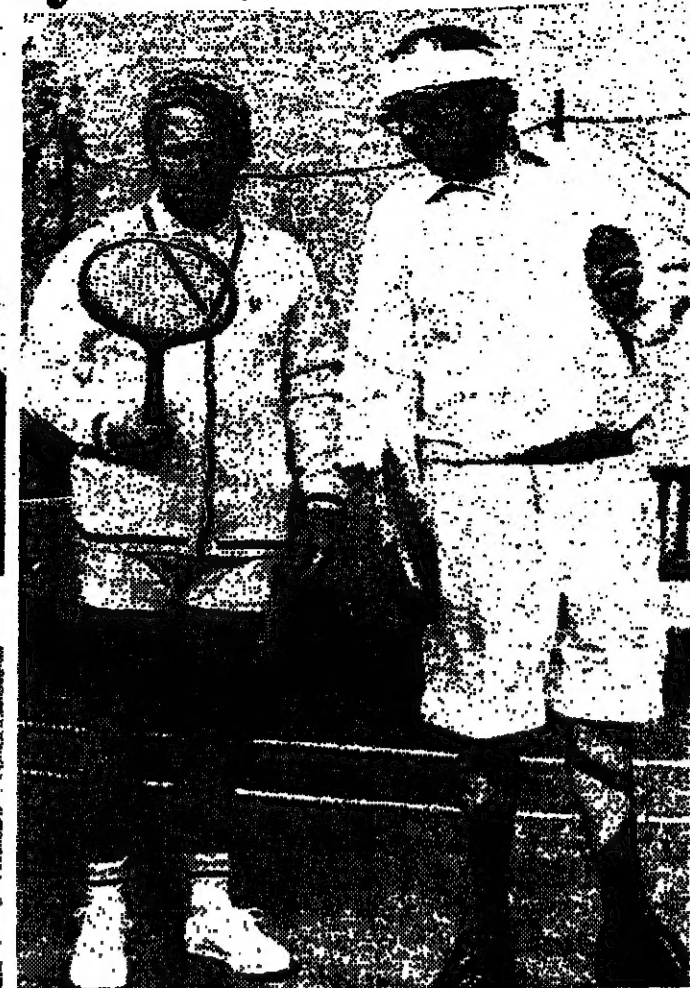
1971: With Andre Previn in a Christmas Special, which will be repeated tonight on BBC 1.



1976: Receiving the OBE insignia.



Mr Morecambe with his wife, Joan, earlier this year and (right) the famous signing-off dance.



1973: A puzzled duo in a tennis sketch.



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Tideswell and Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, 1.10.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, opens Street Farm Workshops, Doughton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, 1.1.

Princess Margaret attends the Sony Radio Awards luncheon at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, 12.30.

Princess Michael of Kent attends a Gala Performance of *Little Me* in

aid of Family Rescue, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, 7.15.

New exhibition

Work by Jean Craig and Janine Ralston, Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High Street, Edinburgh, Tues to Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends June 16).

Last chance to see Roman icons by Father Tomotoki, Mid-Cornwall Galleries, Boscovey, Par, Cornwall, Mon to Sat 11 to 4.

Music

Concert by the Amadeus String

Quartet, St David's Cathedral, Dyfed, 8.

Piano recital by Dominic Seligman, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10. Recital by Michael Petri (harpsichord) and Hanne Petri (harpichord), Craignair Church, Dalbeattie, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Shaw, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Recital by Lindsay String Quartet, Crucible Studio, Sheffield, 7.45.

Talks, lectures

Metal and Metal Workers: Benin Bronzes by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 1.1.

Exhibitions in progress By Potters Art and Skill: pottery by the Fishley family of Fremington, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30; (ends June 16).

Susan Power: paintings by Josephine Whitehead, Industrial Museum, Moorside Rd, Bradford, Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (ends June 24).

Recent sculpture by Doug Cocker, and paintings by Paul Kelly, Artspace Galleries, 21 Castle St, Aberdeen, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends June 6).

New Guinea: Photographic Exhibition, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 21).

Kimono: Japanese costume, Museum and Art Gallery, Museum St, Blackburn, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun; (ends June 23).

Photographs by Frazer Ashford, The Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat and Sun; (ends June 8).

Art of the Beatles, Walker Art Gallery, William Brown St, Liverpool, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Sept 30).

Anniversaries

Births: Charles II, reigned 1660-85, London, 1630; Isaac Albéniz, composer, Camprodon, Spain, 1860; G. K. Chesterton, London, 1874.

Deaths: Sir Humphry Davy, scientist, inventor of the miner's safety lamp, Geneva, 1829; Sir William S. Gilbert, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, 1911; Juan Jiménez, poet, Nobel laureate 1956, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1958.

Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II, 1660.

European fares

British Rail five-day 'European Saver' fares have now been extended to cover France, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland. For up to 4 nights, return prices from London start at £33 to Paris or any station in the Netherlands, £32 to Brussels, £42 to Cologne or Luxembourg, £62.70 to Lyon and £72.30 to Lausanne.

InterCity Europe have introduced a range of European Executive tickets to Holland and Belgium via the Harwich/Hook of Holland route. The European Executive, which can be purchased by using a Credit Card or Travel Key, tel: 01-287-7641, allows up to three nights abroad.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 26:

1. Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 14.15m
2. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
3. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
4. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
5. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
6. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
7. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
8. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
9. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m
10. The Price is Right (Sat) Central, 12.10m

Channel 4

1. The Two Ronnies, 8.05m
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Channel 5

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Channel 6

1. The Two Ronnies, 8.05m
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Channel 7

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Channel 8

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Channel 9

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Channel 10

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Roads

London and South-east: A40: Nearside lane restrictions on both carriageways on Western Ave, between Grand Union Canal and Oldfields Lane, widening at junction 17, 24 to 25, Gloucester House, delays between A105, Green Lane and Seven Sisters Rd, also road width reduced between 9.30 am and 4.30 pm at Gloucester Drive, delays at Burdett Rd and Grove Rd at junction with A11, Mile End Rd.

Midlands: A6: Contraflow between Derby and Leicester at Hathern, M1: Junction 22 contraflow between junction 24 to 25, (Nottingham) and contraflow at junction 25 to 26, (Northants), A45: Contraflow between Northampton and Daventry at Kilsby.

The North: A19: Contraflow in vicinity of the Thirsk bypass, A19: Delays at Burn, S W of Selby, N Yorks. A57: Two way traffic at junction of Regent Rd and Combs St, Salford, Greater Manchester.

Wales and West: M4: Contraflow between junction 16 and 17, M5: Lane closures on southbound access slip rd between junctions 16 and 17 near Bristol, closed at junction 17, diversion via A38 to junction 16, Delays particularly during weekends, A55: Delays between Chester to Colwyn Bay, at Ewloe roundabout, Contraflow on Llandudno bypass, Clwyd.

Scotland: A74: Southbound carriageway closed from N of Abington to N of Crawford, Lanarkshire, A74: Northbound carriageway closed between A70 junction and Lesmahagow, A85: Single lane traffic in Lochave village, Argyll.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

Commenting on the death of Eric Morecambe the Daily Mirror says: "It was a sad day yesterday for all who love a laugh. Eric Morecambe was special and irreplaceable. There is something particularly moving about the death of a great comic. It is more than an end to his fun, it is the putting out of a light."

It adds that the Morecambe and Wise comedy was without malice and that it did not seek to destroy or damage, only to delight. It says: "In a profession which perhaps produces an outstanding performer only once in a generation, Eric was second to none. It may be some comfort for Eric's family and friends to know that millions will share their sorrow."

The pound

Australia \$ 1.60 1.52
Austria Sch 27.70 26.10
Belgium Fr 80.25 76.25
Canada \$ 1.63 1.76
Denmark Kr 14.34 13.64
Finland Mk 8.35 7.90
France Fr 12.04 11.44
Germany DM 3.90 3.72
Greece Dr 159.00 149.00
Hong Kong \$ 11.20 10.60
Ireland £ 1.28 1.22
Italy Lira 2405.00 2305.00
Japan Yen 334.00 318.00
Netherlands Gld 11.15 10.60
Norway Kr 197.00 187.00
Portugal Esc 214.75 203.75
Spain Pta 116.3 110.3
Sweden Kr 3.23 3.06
Switzerland Fr 1.42 1.37
Yugoslavia Dnr 194.00 183.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1

London: The FT Index closed up 1.5 on Friday at 827.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.67 on Friday at 1107.1.

Weather forecast

Slow moving depression over France moving SE, a weak ridge will move S as weak frontal troughs move into N-W Scotland and Northern Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, E Anglia: Rather cloudy, drizzle in places, wind N, moderate to fresh, max temp 14C (57F).

Central S, SW, Central N, NW England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S, N Wales: Sunny intervals, mainly dry, wind N moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Mersey Firth: Sunny periods, wind NW light to moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, becoming rather cloudy, perhaps a little rain in places later, wind W backing SW, moderate or light, max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for the tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with sunny periods at first, further rain expected to spread from the W, temperatures near normal.

SEA BREEZES: S, North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind moderate or locally strong, occasional rain, visibility, moderate with fog patches, sea, moderate, locally rough.

Channel (E): wind N moderate or fresh, fair, visibility, moderate or good, sea, slight or moderate, St George's Channel, Irish Sea, wind N backing W, light to moderate, fair, visibility, good, sea, smooth or slight.

Yesterdays

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. cloud, f, rain, s. sea, l. fog.
C F
Belfast 14 57 Clear c 10 50
Birmingham 10 50 B, c 13 55
Bristol 12 54 B, c 10 50
Cardiff 12 54 B, c 10 50
Edinburgh 11 50 B, c 10 50
Glasgow 11 50 B, c 10 50
Liverpool 11 50 B, c 10 50
Manchester 11 50 B, c 10 50
Newcastle 11 50 B, c 10 50
Plymouth 11 50 B, c 10 50
Reading 11 50 B, c 10 50
Sheffield 11 50 B, c 10 50
Southampton 11 50 B, c 10 50
Tottenham 11 50 B, c 10 50
Wolverhampton 11 50 B, c 10 50
Wrexham 11 50 B, c 10 50

Lighting-up time

London 9.30 pm to 4.21 am
Edinburgh 10.12 pm to 4.07 am
Manchester 9.54 pm to 4.18 am
Plymouth 9.50 pm to 4.48 am

Our address

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